MYSORE PROVINCE,

OCTOBER, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
REV. AG. & COM.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.—*Nil.*
FAMINE.

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.
FAMINE.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1877.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Return shewing the remunerations made to village officers.* Prescribing an amended form for adoption.	No. 2392—R. 176, dated 1st Oct. 1877.	...	..	1 and 2
3 to 4	*Bombay Act III of 1874 relating to Hereditary offices.* Asking for the opinions of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners before applying for its extension to Mysore.	No. 6609—R. 17, dated 11th Oct. 1877.	..	No. 6006—14, dated 18th Sept. 1877.	3 to 14
5 to 6	*Survey of Amrit Mahal kavals.* Issuing instructions for the above.	No. 6809—R. 144, dated 20th Oct. 1877.	...	No. 4015—87, dated 20th Sept. 1877.	15 and 16
7 to 8	*Alienation of assessed Government lands.* Communicating instructions from the Government of India on the subject to the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and to the Superintendent of Coorg.	No. 6964—R. 18, dated 26th Oct. 1877.	..	...	17 to 22
9 to 10	*Debiting cost of District Muzrai Establishments and contingencies to the general surplus funds of Devastanas.* Issuing instructions for.—	No. 2658—R. 208, dated 29th Oct. 1877.	...	...	23
11 and 12	*Rules for the grant of takavi advances.* Communicating to officers concerned, letter from the Government of India approving of the above.	No. 7038—R. 19, dated 30th Oct. 1877.	...	No. 2585—G. 56, dated 14th June 1877.	23
13 and 14	*Reducing the establishments of the Topographical Survey parties.* Approving of proposals for the above.	No. 7051—R. 151, dated 30th Oct. 1877.	...	No. 5188—R. 13, dated 24th Aug. 1877.	24 to 27

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

READ—

Docket from Commissioner of Nagar Division No 538—91, dated 19th August 1877.

No. 2392—R. M. 176, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Commissioner of Nagar having, in his Kanarese rubkari No. 3, dated 22nd June 1877, represented that the existing annual inam accounts do not supply any information under the heads noted in the margin, he was requested to submit a form of the special return, which, he suggested, should be prescribed for adoption.

1. Remuneration enjoyed by Patels in settled taluks under the permanent scheme
2. Do do in the unsettled taluks under the temporary scheme
3. Cash inam held by the inamdars under rules relating to Mulhad warg inams
4. Allowance drawn by inamdars of whole villages for the collection of jodi, &c., due to Government by minor inamdars.
5. Allowance to devasthans out of sayer collections.
6. Compensation payable to Patels and Shanbhogs in lieu of dia

2. The village officers are at present remunerated—

(*a*) By lands.

(*b*) „ cash payments.

(*c*) „ remission of kandayem.

3. Information under head (*a*) is at present available from the revised returns, Class XI, Nos. 1 A and 2 B, and it is very desirable that information under the other two heads should also be furnished.

4. The Chief Commissioner considers the form, submitted with the Commissioner's docket above recorded, suitable, and, accordingly, directs its adoption from 1st April next.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Nagar, Nundydroog and

„ Inam Supt

Statement shewing the Inams and Remuneration enjoyed by Village Servants, &c, in the Division for the year 187 , not accounted for in the Returns Class XI, Nos 1 **A**, and 2 **B**

| Main Heads | Minor Heads | Inams as they stood at the close of last year | | Increase during the current year. | | | Total | | Decrease during the current year | | | Balance | | |

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th October 1877.

REVENUE.

READ again—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6006—Rev. 14, dated 18th September 1877, prescribing the power of the Deputy Commissioners to revise Shanbhogs and Patels' charges fixed by the Survey and Settlement Department.

BOMBAY ACT NO. III OF 1874.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Hereditary Offices.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare and amend the law relating to hereditary offices, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

I. This Act may be called the "Bombay Hereditary Offices Act."

Title and application.

It extends to the Regulation Districts and to all villages therein, whether alienated or otherwise, so far as its provisions shall not conflict with the terms on which any such alienated village may have been secured to the holder thereof.

Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers of Government to deal with any Watan or parts of Watans, or with the profits thereof respectively under Act No. XI of 1852, or Bombay Acts Nos. II and VII of 1863, or any other law at present in force with respect thereto.

II. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said Schedule.

Enactments repealed.

III. Parts VI, VII, VIII and IX, of this Act shall not apply to hereditary offices of lower degree than Patel or Kulkarni, nor to Watans appertaining to such offices.

Application of Parts VI, VII, VIII, and IX.

IV. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,

Interpretation.

"Watan property" means the movable or immovable property held, acquired, or assigned for providing remuneration for the performance of the duty appertaining to an Hereditary Office. It includes a right to levy customary fees or perquisites, in money or in kind, whether at fixed times or otherwise.

It includes cash payments in addition to the original Watan property made voluntarily by Government and subject periodically to modification or withdrawal.

"Hereditary Office" means every office held hereditarily for the performance of duties connected with the administration or collection of the public revenue, or with the village police, or with the settlement of boundaries, or other matters of civil administration. The expression includes such office even where the services originally appertaining to it have ceased to be demanded.

The Watan property if any and the hereditary office and the rights and privileges attached to them together constitute the Watan.

"Watandar" means a person having an hereditary interest in a Watan. It includes a person holding Watan property acquired by him before the introduction of the British Government into the locality of the Watan, or legally acquired subsequent to such introduction, and a person holding such property from him by inheritance. It includes a person adopted by an owner of a Watan or part of a Watan, subject to the conditions specified in Sections 33 to 35 of this Act.

"Family" includes each of the branches of the family descended from an original Watandar: Provided that no sub-division shall be recognized except as hereinafter provided in Section 26.

"Head of a family" includes the chief representative of each branch of a family.

"Representative Watandar" means a Watandar registered by the Collector under Section 25 of this Act as having a right to perform the duties of a hereditary office.

"Officiator" means the person actually performing the duties of an hereditary office for the time being, whether he be a representative Watandar or a deputy or a substitute appointed under any of the provisions of this Act.

"Guardian" means a relation or other person to whom the care, nurture, or custody of any child falls by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed directly the care, nurture, or custody of any child, or in case of dispute the holder of a certificate of guardianship from a competent court.

Part II.—Watan Property and Profits thereof.

Watandar not to alienate Watan to Non-Watandar without sanction.

V. No Watandar shall, without the sanction of Government, sell, mortgage, or otherwise alienate or assign any Watan or part thereof or interest therein to any person not a Watandar of the same Watan.

Collector may institute legal proceedings for the protection of a Watan.

VI. *Clause* 1. In any case in which it shall appear to the Collector that the institution of legal proceedings is requisite or desirable with respect to any Watan, or the estate, property, funds, or affairs thereof, the Collector shall certify such case in writing under his hand to the Revenue Commissioner, together with such statements and particulars as in his opinion may be requisite or proper for the explanation of such case, and thereupon the said Revenue Commissioner, if upon consideration of the circumstances he thinks fit, shall authorize the Collector to institute and prosecute in the name of the Collector such legal proceedings as may appear requisite or proper for the protection of the Watan, its estates, property, funds, or affairs, by suit or petition in any Civil Court having jurisdiction in the matter. The cost of such proceedings, unless recovered from the opposite party, shall be paid out of the funds of the Watan.

Collector may proceed under Sections 8 to 11, or 13.

Clause 2. The Collector may, if he thinks fit, proceed as provided in Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, or 13 of this Act in lieu of instituting or prosecuting legal proceedings under this Section.

Watan assigned as remuneration not alienable without sanction.

VII. Watan property assigned under Section 23 of this Act as remuneration of an officiator and the profits of Watan property so assigned shall not be alienated or assigned to any person whatever without the sanction of Government.

Watan property passed into possession of person other than officiator liable to contribution for remuneration of Officiator.

VIII. Whenever any Watan, or any part thereof, or any of the profits thereof, whether assigned as remuneration of an officiator or not, has or have before the date of this Act coming into force passed by virtue of, or in execution of, a decree or order of any British Court into the ownership or beneficial possession of any person other than the officiator for the time being, or has or have before such date passed otherwise than by virtue of, or in execution of, a decree or order of any British Court into the ownership or beneficial possession of a Watandar other than such officiator; or when any Watan, or part or profits thereof, not being assigned as remuneration of an officiator has, after the date of this Act coming into force, passed by virtue of, or in execution of, a decree or order of any British Court or otherwise, into the ownership or beneficial possession of a Watandar other than such officiator; such Watan, or any part thereof, or any of the profits thereof, shall be liable under the orders of the Collector to contribution for the remuneration of such officiator in like manner and to the like extent as if no such decree had been passed or no such transfer had taken place.

Collector may declare alienation of Watan property to be under certain circumstances null and void.

IX. *Clause* 1. Whenever any Watan, or any part thereof, or any of the profits thereof, whether assigned as remuneration of an officiator or not, has or have before the date of this Act coming into force, passed otherwise than by virtue of, or in execution of, a decree or order of any British Court, and without the consent of the Collector and transfer of ownership in the Revenue records, into the ownership or beneficial possession of any person not a Watandar of the same Watan, the Collector may, after recording his reasons in writing, declare such alienation to be null and void, and order that such Watan, or any part thereof, or any of the profits thereof, shall from the date of such order belong to the Watandar previously entitled thereto, and may recover and pay to such Watandar any profits thereof accordingly.

Collector may in the case of land recover full rent.

Clause 2. If such part of a Watan be land, it shall be lawful for the Collector, instead of transferring the possession of the land, to demand and recover the full rent ordinarily paid by tenants of land of similar description in the same locality, and the amount so recovered shall be considered as the profits. The decision of the Collector as to what is the full rent shall be final.

X. When it shall appear to the Collector that by virtue of, or in execution of, a decree or order of any British Court any Watan, or any part thereof, or any of the profits thereof, recorded as such in the Revenue records or registered under this Act, and assigned under Section 23 of this Act, as remuneration of an officiator, has or have after the date of this Act coming into force, passed or may pass without the sanction of Government into the ownership or beneficial possession of any person other than the officiator for the time being; or that any such Watan, or any part thereof or any of the profits thereof, not so assigned has or have so passed into the ownership or beneficial possession of any person not a Watandar of the same Watan, the Court shall, on receipt of a certificate under the hand and seal of the Collector, stating that the property to which the decree or order relates is a Watan or part of a Watan, or that such property constitutes the profits or part of the profits of a Watan, or is assigned as the remuneration of an officiator, and is therefore inalienable, remove any attachment or other process then pending against the said Watan, or any part thereof or any of the profits thereof, and set aside any sale or order of sale or transfer thereof, and shall cancel the decree or order complained of so far as it concerns the said Watan, or any part thereof, or any of the profits thereof.

Civil Court shall, on receipt of Collector's certificate, remove attachment on Watan property assigned as remuneration of Officiator.

XI. When any alienation of the nature described in Section 10 of this Act shall take place otherwise than by virtue of, or in execution of, a decree or order of any British Court, the Collector shall, after recording his reasons in writing, declare such alienation to be null and void, and shall either summarily resume possession of such property, or assess it at the rate prescribed in Section 9, Clause 2 of this Act, as he may think fit, and it shall thenceforward revert to the Watan.

Collector may declare null and void alienation of Watan property made after passing of this Act.

XII. It shall be lawful for the Collector whenever it may be necessary, in carrying out the provisions of Sections 8, 9, and 11 of this Act,

Powers of Collector to carry out provisions of Sections 8, 9, and 11.

(*a*) To summarily evict any person wrongfully in possession of any land, or

(*b*) To levy any rent due by any person in the manner that may be prescribed in any law for the time being in force for the levy of a revenue demand.

XIII. Watan property assigned as remuneration of an officiator under Section 23 of this Act and the profits of such Watan property are not liable to process of any Civil Court.

Watan assigned as remuneration not liable to process of Court.

On receipt of a certificate under the hand and seal of a Collector to the effect that certain property designated therein is Watan property so assigned, the Court shall remove any attachment or other process placed on, or set aside any sale of or affecting, such property or the profits thereof.

XIV. *Clause* 1. It shall be lawful for a Collector, for reasons to be stated in writing, to combine two or more Watans held for the performance of similar services in the same village or parts of the same village.

Combination of hereditary offices.

Clause 2. Any such combination made before the date of this Act coming into force shall have the same force as if made under this Act.

Part III.—Commutation of Watans.

XV. *Clause* 1. The Collector may, with the consent of the holder of a Watan, given in writing, relieve him and his heirs and successors in perpetuity of their liability to perform service upon such conditions, whether consistent with the provisions of this Act or not, as may be agreed upon by the Collector and such holder.

Commutation of Service.

Clause 2. Any settlement made for this purpose before the date of this Act coming into force by any Collector or other officer acting on behalf of Government with the holder of any Watan shall have the same force as if made under this Act.

Settlements made before passing of this Act to have same force as those made under this Act.

Clause 3. Every settlement made or confirmed under this Section shall be binding upon both Government and the holder of the Watan and his heirs and successors.

Settlement on whom to be binding.

Clause 4. The word "holder" for the purposes of this Section includes any sole owner or the whole number of joint owners, or any person dealt with as representative of the persons beneficially interested or entered as such in the Government records at the time of the settlement.

Who is a "holder."

Rights of individuals to exact customary service from village servants not affected by this Act.

XVI. Nothing in the last preceding Section shall be held to affect any rights of individuals or village communities to exact such service as may be customary from village servants whose Watans were originally granted or are now held for the performance of such service, but who have been relieved by Government of liability to perform such service to the State.

Assessment of amount of payments in alienated villages.

XVII. When all or any of the property of a Watan consists of payments of whatever description whether in money or kind, made by Jagirdars, Inamdars, Mewasi Chiefs, or others owning or occupying immovable property wholly or partially free from assessment, the Collector may from time to time determine the amount of such payments recoverable; provided that no larger demand shall be made than one equivalent to the amount that would be payable under the scale in force for the time being in the case of Government villages.

Appointment of Panchayat to define rights and duties of certain classes of Watandars.

XVIII. When all or any of the property of a village Watan of lower degree than that of Patel or Kulkarni consists of a right to levy in money or kind directly from individuals, it shall be lawful for the Collector, on the application of any person interested, to cause the nature and extent of such right and of the duties to be performed, and the persons, families, or classes liable to make payment and to perform the duties, to be defined in writing by a Panchayat of five persons, whereof two shall be appointed by the villagers, two by the Watandars, and one, who shall be Sar Panch, by the Collector. The decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Panchayat, provided that in case the villagers or the Watandars fail to nominate members within seven days the Collector shall appoint such members as may be required to constitute a Panchayat of five.

Provided also that, in case the Panchayat do not come to a decision within seven days from the appointment of the Sar Panch, the Collector may himself pass a decision.

The decision of the Panchayat or of the Collector, as above provided, shall be final and binding on all persons or classes whose rights, duties or liabilities have been submitted to such decision.

Mode of fixing amount payable when profits of a Watan fluctuate.

XIX. Whenever on failure of the Panchayat to come to a decision, the Collector acting under the last preceding Section passes a decision, and it appears that the profits of the Watan or part thereof are of fluctuating amount, or are payable in kind, it shall be lawful for the Collector to determine the amount payable and to decide whether the payment shall be made in kind or money.

Validity of settlements made prior to passing of Act.

XX. Any settlement of the nature described in Sections 17, 18, or 19 of this Act, made before the date of this Act coming into force, by a Collector or other officer duly authorized by Government, shall have the same force as if made under this Act.

Settlements for such period as Government may direct.

XXI. Settlements of the nature described in Sections 17, 18, and 19 of this Act, made after this Act comes into force, shall be made for such periods as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct.

Part IV.—Creation and Lapse of Watans.

Creation of new Watans.

XXII. When no Watan exists, it shall be lawful for Government to create one, and in so doing to assign, subject to such sanction as may be required by any Law, or order of the Governor General of India in Council, for the time being in force, such property of Government as to Government may seem fit.

Such Watan shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act, and the Watandars shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed by this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

When a Watan, or part of a Watan, has lapsed or has been confiscated or otherwise lawfully resumed by Government, or when the right of any particular family to hold a Watan does not exist or is not established, it shall be lawful for Government, subject to the sanction mentioned in the first clause of this Section, to assign such Watan, or part of a Watan, to such person or persons as to Government may seem fit.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th October 1877.

Part V.—Remuneration of Officiators.

XXIII. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any other law for the time being in force regarding Service Inams, Cash allowances and Pensions, it shall be the duty of the Collector to fix the annual emoluments of officiators appointed under the provisions of this Act, and to direct the payment thereof to the officiators for the time being.

Collector to fix emoluments of Officiators.

It shall be lawful for the Collector for this purpose to assign Watan property, or the profits thereof towards the emoluments of officiators. The existing assignments shall until altered by competent authority, be taken to have been made under this Section. With the sanction of Government the Collector may, as occasion arises, alter the assignment and may increase or diminish it in value, such increase or diminution being made rateably among the holders in proportion to the profit derived by such holders respectively from the Watan.

Collector may assign Watan property for the purpose.

Part VI.—Representative Watandars.

XXIV. The duties appertaining to any hereditary office shall be performed by the representative Watandars or by deputies or substitutes as hereinafter provided, and by no other persons.

Duties of office to be performed by representative Watandars.

XXV. It shall be the duty of the Collector to determine, as hereinafter provided, the custom of the Watan as to service and what persons shall be recognized as representative Watandars for the purpose of this Act, and to register their names.

Determination and registration of representative Watandars.

XXVI. In determining what heads of families shall be recognized as representative Watandars and what is the custom of the Watan as to service, the Collector shall inquire into and take into consideration the practice heretofore observed from the earliest period for which there are records or other evidence available; provided that he shall not be bound to recognize appointments or sub-divisions which have been made subsequently to the introduction of Act No. XI of 1843, and which he considers to be contrary to the custom of the Watan.

Previous practice to be considered in determining who are representative Watandars.

XXVII. If it shall appear to the Collector that the custom has been for a member of one family only to serve, the Collector shall register the name of the head of such family only as the representative Watandar and no other person.

Registration of head of family as sole representative Watandar.

XXVIII. If it shall appear to the Collector that the custom has been for a member of each of several families to perform the duties either contemporaneously or for successive periods, the Collector shall register the name of the head of each of such families as representative Watandars and no other persons, and where the practice of service in successive periods is proved to exist, he shall decide the order in which the representative Watandars shall officiate.

Registration of heads of families as representative Watandars.

XXIX. *Clause* 1. Where the practice of service in successive periods appears to have existed, but is not proved to the satisfaction of the Collector to have existed at the date of the introduction of Act No. XI of 1843, or when the practice of selection by the Collector from several families prevails, he shall determine who is the head of the eldest family descended from the original Watandar, and shall register his name as sole representative Watandar.

Registration of head of eldest family as sole representative Watandar.

Clause 2. In cases where such several families are not descended from a common ancestor, the Collector shall register as representative Watandars the heads of such families, and establish the practice of service in successive periods.

Registration of heads of separate families as representative Watandars.

XXX. When the practice of service in successive periods has been introduced under the British rule in consequence of the reduction in the number of sharers or the amalgamation of Watans by Government, the head of each family that formerly officiated shall be separately entered as a representative Watandar.

Registration as representative Watandar of head of each family in amalgamated Watan

XXXI. But if in any case described in Section 29 of this Act the heads of families at any time before the completion of the Register prescribed by this Act agree unanimously in writing, or have in writing, agreed during the inquiry made in the preparation of the existing Registers, as to who are the representative Watandars, and as to the order of service, then the Register prescribed in this Act shall be prepared in accordance with such agreement.

Procedure if heads of families agree as to who are representative Watandars.

Right of service to remain after relinquishment of Watan property.

XXXII. When Watan property or profits have been voluntarily relinquished without abandonment of right of service, such right of service shall be dealt with as if the Watandars were still in receipt of such emoluments.

Notice of adoption if Heir has been adopted prior to the passing of this Act.

XXXIII. In any case in which, before the coming of this Act into force, any registered representative Watandar or his widow shall have adopted an Heir, notice of the same shall, within twelve months from the coming into force of this Act, be given by or on behalf of such adopted Heir to the Collector, who shall register the name of such Heir accordingly. But if such adoption shall be shewn to have been or shall subsequently be set aside by decree of a competent Court, the Collector shall remove such name from the Register.

Notice of adoption when Heir is adopted after the passing of this Act.

XXXIV. In any case in which, after the coming of this Act into force, any registered representative Watandar or his widow shall adopt an Heir, report of such adoption shall within three months be made to the Collector by such Watandar, or by his widow, or in case of their death then by such adopted Heir, or by the Guardian of the latter, and the Collector shall register the name of such Heir accordingly. But if such adoption shall subsequently be set aside by decree of a competent Court, the Collector shall remove such name from the Register.

Procedure if notice of adoption is not duly given.

XXXV. In any case in which report of such adoption shall not be made as herein directed, the Collector shall not recognize the same without the production of a certificate of Heirship, or of a final decree of a competent Court establishing the validity of such adoption.

Death of representative Watandar has to be reported—name of Heir to be registered.

XXXVI. When any representative Watandar dies it shall be the duty of the Patel and Village Accountant to report the fact to the Collector: and the Collector shall, if satisfied of the truth of the report, register the name of the eldest son or other person appearing to be nearest heir of such Watandar as representative Watandar in place of the Watandar so deceased. A certificate of heirship or a decree of a competent Court shall, until revoked or set aside, be conclusive proof of the facts stated or determined in such certificate or decree.

Guardian of minor Watandar to perform duties of minor.

XXXVII. When any head of a family or representative Watandar is under the age of eighteen years, his guardian may, subject to the provisions of Section 51 of this Act, exercise all powers and perform all duties conferred and imposed by this Act.

Part VII.—Periods of Service.

Period for which representative Watandar is to perform duties.

XXXVIII. The periods during which a representative Watandar shall perform the duties shall be as follows :—

In Watans registered under Section 27, the first clause of Section 29, and Section 31 of this Act, the period of service shall be for life.

In Watans registered under Section 28, the second clause of Section 29, and Section 30 of this Act, the period of service, if contemporaneous, shall be for life, and if in successive periods the period shall be fixed at the discretion of the Collector, but for a Patel shall be not less than ten years and for a Kulkarni not less than five years.

Procedure on death of Officiator.

XXXIX. In the event of the officiating Watandar dying before the expiration of his fixed period of service, his heir shall, subject to the provisions of Part VIII of this Act, be entitled to officiate for the remainder of that period.

Election of officiator in rotation Watan.

XL. *Clause* 1. In the case of a Watan in which the representative Watandars are entitled to perform the duties in successive periods, the Collector shall, on the occurrence of the turn of any such representative Watandar to perform the duties, issue a notice to the whole body of registered representative Watandars calling upon them to appear before him at a certain time and place to elect an officiator, or such number of officiators as may be required by the Collector under the provisions of Section 43 of this Act.

Clause 2. If not less than three-fourths, including the Watandar whose turn it is to officiate, of the representative Watandars appear at the appointed time and place and unanimously nominate a fit and proper person or persons being a Watandar or Watandars of the same Watan, the person or persons so nominated shall be entitled to officiate in the place and for the period of service of the representative Watandar whose turn it is to perform the duties.

Clause 3. If the person or persons so nominated be other than the representative Watandar whose turn it is to perform the duties, he or they shall for all the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the duly appointed deputy or deputies of the said representative Watandar.

Mode of appointment if representative Watandars fail to nominate Officiator.

XLI. If in the case of a Watan in which the representative Watandars are entitled to perform the duties in successive periods, the representative Watandars shall not appear at the time and place appointed under the provisions of the last preceding Section, or shall fail to nominate an officiator, or the requisite number of officiators, unanimously, then the provisions of this Act as to service by the representative Watandar entitled to officiate and as to appointment of deputies shall apply.

Part VIII.—Officiating Watandars and Deputies.

Representative Watandar to perform duties of office.

XLII. Every representative Watandar whose duty it is to officiate shall, if a fit and proper person, perform the duties of the hereditary office himself on being so required by the Collector, but may be permitted by the Collector to appoint a deputy.

Collector to determine number of Officiators required.

XLIII. The Collector shall determine the number of officiators, required for the proper performance of the duties of any office from time to time, and for this requirement may call upon the representative Watandar aforesaid to appoint a sufficient number of fit and proper persons as deputies, or may direct service in successive periods by representative Watandars who have hitherto served or are serving contemporaneously.

Collector to appoint Deputy if Watandar fails to appoint.

XLIV. If any requisition of the Collector under Sections 42, 43, 46, or 48 of this Act is not complied with within two months from the date thereof, the Collector may himself appoint a deputy or deputies.

Collector may refuse to accept service of representative Watandar or Deputy nominated by him.

XLV. The Collector may refuse to accept the service of any representative Watandar whose duty it is to officiate, or of any deputy nominated by him, if the Collector has good reason to believe after due inquiry that such Watandar or deputy is of known bad character, or is unfit by reason of physical or mental inability, or by reason of other employment or calling, to perform efficiently the duties of the office.

Procedure if Watandar or Deputy is physically or mentally incompetent to officiate.

XLVI. In the event of any representative Watandar whose duty it is to officiate being or becoming unfit by reason of other employment or calling or physical incompetency, the Collector shall call upon him to appoint a deputy, and in case of his mental incompetency shall himself appoint a deputy. In the event of a deputy so becoming unfit, the representative Watandar, unless himself mentally incompetent, shall be called upon to appoint another deputy in his place.

On cessation of disqualification, representative Watandar entitled to serve.

XLVII. Whenever a representative Watandar whose duty it is to officiate ceases to be disqualified under the provisions of Sections 45 and 46 of this Act, he shall become entitled, if otherwise fit, to serve in person or to appoint a deputy in supersession of any deputy appointed by the Collector.

Second nomination of Deputy.

XLVIII. In the case of any nomination of a deputy the Collector shall allow a second nomination to be made in case of his rejecting the first nomination, and if he shall reject the second nomination, he shall himself appoint a deputy.

Representative Watandar may officiate in place of Deputy removed or rejected.

XLIX. The representative Watandar whose duty it is to officiate, may himself, if otherwise fit, perform the duties in place of any deputy removed, or rejected by the Collector, or deceased.

Collector may nominate Deputy if representative Watandar is rejected or removed.

L. When a representative Watandar has been rejected as being of known bad character, or removed on account of grave misconduct, under the provisions of Section 58 of this Act, the Collector himself may nominate and appoint a deputy.

Female cannot officiate, but may nominate Deputy.

LI. No female shall perform in person the duties of any hereditary office; but if a representative Watandar, or the guardian of a representative Watandar, she may appoint a deputy.

Collector to appoint Deputy when Officiator is suspended.

LII. During the suspension of an officiating representative Watandar or deputy, and during any vacancy, the duties shall temporarily be performed by a substitute, whether a Watandar or not, appointed by the Collector.

LIII. In all other cases, except as provided in Section 58 of this Act, none but a Watandar shall be appointed as deputy, whether by the Collector or any representative Watandar if there be a Watandar of the same Watan fit and willing to serve, and in the event of the representative Watandar declining to appoint a Watandar as his deputy the Collector shall himself appoint one.

Deputy may be stranger in certain cases only.

When the Collector himself appoints a deputy under the provisions of Section 50 of this Act he may, if Government so direct, appoint other than a Watandar.

LIV. When the Collector appoints a deputy, it shall be for a term not exceeding five years.

Term of appointment of Deputy.

When a Watandar entitled to officiate appoints a deputy it shall be for a term not less than five years or for life. The term of appointment of a deputy shall cease and determine on the right of his principal ceasing, or on the death of his principal, and any appointment of a deputy on behalf of a representative Watandar under the age of eighteen years shall terminate on the attainment by such representative Watandar of that age.

LV. In the event of temporary absence or illness an officiator may arrange with any fit person for the temporary conduct of the duties, but shall be liable in the penalties prescribed in Sections 57 to 61 of this Act.

Officiator if absent or ill may appoint a temporary substitute.

LVI. When the hereditary right to perform the duties of a hereditary office as deputies of the original Watandar is vested in a family distinct from that of the original Watandar, the custom shall be recognized, and the heads of the family entitled to perform the duties shall be registered and treated as representative Watandars.

Head of family to be treated as Watandar when right to perform duties as Deputies of original Watandar is vested in the family distinct from original Watandar.

Part IX.—Penalties.

LVII. It shall be lawful for the Collector to suspend any officiator from office during inquiry into alleged misconduct, and to punish any such officiator for misconduct or neglect of duty by suspension from office for a period not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding the fourth part of the annual emolument provided for the officiator. The order of the Collector shall be final in such cases, except when the penalty is inflicted on a hereditary district officer.

Punishment of Officiators.

LVIII. It shall be lawful for the Collector, with the previous sanction of Government, in case of fraud, the wilful framing of incorrect records, habitual neglect of duty, or other grave misconduct on the part of an officiator, to remove him from office.

Collector may remove Officiator with sanction of Government.

LIX. Whoever is removed from office under the preceding section shall be ineligible for re-employment or continuance in any hereditary office, except with the sanction of Government, and in case he be a representative Watandar and his period of performing the duties recurs, the appointment of a deputy under the provisions of Part VIII of this Act shall on the recurrence of such period be made by the Collector and not by him.

Officiator removed from office ineligible for re-employment.

LX. When any representative Watandar or any deputy or substitute appointed by him is convicted by any Court of Session of any offence in the discharge of his official duties, it shall be lawful for Government to direct the forfeiture of the whole or any part of the Watan or of the profits thereof.

Forfeiture of Watan for misconduct.

LXI. All deputies appointed under this Act shall be subject to the same rules in the performance of the duties of their offices, and to the same penalties, except as otherwise provided, as the representative Watandars themselves are subject to when officiating, and in the case specified in Section 58 of this Act it shall be lawful for Government to direct the forfeiture of the life interest in the Watan of the representative Watandar entitled to officiate, whether the officiator guilty of misconduct be such representative Watandar himself or a deputy appointed by him.

Forfeiture of life interest of Officiator and Deputy for misconduct of Deputy.

LXII. No order shall be passed under this part except upon perusal of the judgment of a Court or after investigation recorded in writing.

Order to be passed after investigation.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11*th October* 1877.

Part X.—Inferior Village Hereditary Offices.

LXIII. This part applies only to hereditary village offices of lower degree than that of Patel or Kulkarni.

Application of Part X.

LXIV. The Collector is empowered, subject to the general control of Government—

Powers granted to Collector.

(*a*) To register the names of individual Watandars as holders of the office, or to register it as held by the whole body of Watandars.

(*b*) To determine, when individual names are so registered, the rights, duties, and responsibilities among themselves of the persons so registered, and the mode in which they shall be selected to perform the duties, whether by selection by the Collector or by defined rotation, or by election by the Watandars or otherwise as may be expedient.

(*c*) To require, in cases where the registration is made in the name of the whole body of Watandars, that they appoint so many fit persons as may be necessary to perform the duties which the Collector may assign to them severally and jointly; such appointment to be made within a reasonable time to be previously fixed and notified to them by the Collector. In default of such appointment being made the Collector *may himself appoint.*

(*d*) To provide for and enforce the joint responsibility of the whole body for the neglect of duty or misconduct of any of their number or their representatives; and in cases where the crime of cattle poisoning is prevalent, with the sanction of Government to attach, during the pleasure of Government, the Watans of the persons whom he may have reason to believe to have been guilty of, or to have connived at, the commission of the crime.

(*e*) To pass orders in regard to appointment, remuneration, period of service, suspension, fining, and dismissal of persons officiating, the grant of leave of absence and other matters of discipline not expressly provided for by this or any other law for the time being in force.

Part XI.—The Register.

LXV. The Collector shall prepare and keep all Registers necessary for the purposes of this Act in the form which Government may from time to time prescribe. There shall be one Register of lands and allowances in consideration whereof liability to perform service exists and another of lands and allowances in respect of which no such liability exists.

Collector to prepare and keep Register.

LXVI. In the Register of lands and allowances the holders whereof are exempt from service, the Collector shall specify—

Non-Service Register what to contain.

(*a*) The area of the lands, the survey number and assessment, the quit-rent leviable, and the net revenue alienated by Government.

(*b*) The amount and nature of the cash or other allowances and the source from which they are payable.

(*c*) The terms of the settlement under which the exemption is enjoyed.

(*d*) The names of the parties to such settlement with Government as indicated in the Sannads issued to them.

(*e*) Such other particulars as Government may from time to time order to be recorded.

LXVII. In the register of lands and allowances in consideration whereof liability to serve still exists, the Collector shall specify—

Service Register what to contain.

(*a*) The area of the lands, the names of the occupants, the survey number and assessment, the quit-rent, if any, leviable, and the net revenue alienated by Government, the amount and nature of the cash or other allowances, the source from which they are payable, and the land and allowances assigned for the remuneration of officiators.

(*b*) The names of the heads of families and of the representative Watandars.

(*c*) Whether the service is performed by one representative Watandar or otherwise : if by several in successive periods the order in which they are to succeed each other.

(*d*) The proportional share of the Watan possessed by each head of family which may be expressed in annas or fractions of a rupee.

(*e*). The number of officiators required to perform the duties.

(*f*) The nature of the settlement of inferior village Watans referred to in Part X of this Act.

(*g*) Such other particulars as Government may (from time to time) order to be recorded.

Register to be corrected.

LXVIII. The Register kept under this Act shall be corrected or added to on the occasion of any change being made in accordance with the provisions of this Act in the particulars above specified.

Part XII.—Miscellaneous.

Service to be performed by Watandars.

LXIX. All Watandars of whatever denomination whose liability to serve has not been commuted are legally bound, subject to the provisions of this Act, to render such service as has been customary or as is required by law.

Records the property of Government.

LXX. All records which have been or may be prepared by any Watandar in pursuance of the duties of the office, or by order of his superior officer or of the present or former Government, are hereby declared to be the property of Government, and the Collector is hereby empowered to demand their production.

Watandars may sign village records.

LXXI. With regard to hereditary offices not inferior to that of Patel or Kulkarni, it is hereby declared that every head of family shall have the privilege of signing the abstract of village land and revenues or other village papers which it may be customary for him to sign.

Part XIII.—Procedure and Appeals.

Evidence to be taken.

LXXII. *Clause* **1.** It shall be lawful for the Collector or other officer conducting an investigation under this Act to take evidence, and in Sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code the words "judicial proceeding" shall be taken to include any proceeding under this Act.

Clause 2. Every person who shall have been summoned to give evidence or to produce any document in his possession, by the Collector or other officer conducting an investigation under this Act, shall be legally bound to attend, or to produce such document.

Orders under Parts III, V, VI, and VII, to be passed after investigation in writing.

LXXIII. *Clause* **1.** Except as hereinafter provided in clause 2 of this Section, no order under Part III of this Act directing commutation of a Watan, or under Part V of this Act assigning the remuneration of officiators, or under Part VI of this Act determining the custom of the Watan as to service and what persons should be registered as heads of families or representative Watandars, or under Part VII of this Act determining the periods of service, shall be passed, unless after an investigation recorded in writing and a proper opportunity afforded for the hearing of claims and the production of evidence. In each such investigation, and in removals from office under Section 58 of this Act, the Collector or other officer shall record his decision with the reasons therefor in his own hand writing.

Certain decisions passed since 1866 to be accepted in lieu of fresh investigation.

Clause 2. Unless the Governor in Council shall otherwise direct, decisions passed subsequently to the year 1866 after an investigation recorded in writing, and after a proper opportunity had been afforded for the hearing of claims and the production of evidence, and which are recorded with the reasons therefor, in the hand writing of a Collector or his Assistant or Deputy, shall be accepted, in so far as they may not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, in lieu of fresh investigation and decision under this Act for the purpose of framing the Register required in Section 67 thereof. If any details necessary for the said Register have not been recorded in any decision of the nature described above, but are forthcoming from the evidence taken in connection with such decision, they may be supplied from such evidence in lieu of fresh investigation for the completion of the Register. Such details as may not be forthcoming shall be obtained by such further investigation as the Collector may deem necessary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th October 1877.

Proceeding of Collector under general control of Revenue Commissioner.

LXXIV. The proceedings of the Collector shall be under the general control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Regulation V of 1830, or other Law in force for the time being, and of Government.

Mamlatdar may make investigation under Part X.

LXXV. The Collector may require any investigation under Part X of this Act to be made by a Mamlatdar or Mahalkari, but the decision thereon shall be made by the Collector.

No appeal to lie, save where specially provided.

LXXVI. No appeal shall lie from any order made under Section 64, clause *c* of this Act before final order, nor from any order registering any fact specified under Section 67, clauses *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e* of this Act where the effect of such order is merely to register the same facts as are already recorded in the existing registers kept according to law or under the orders of Government.

Appeals.

LXXVII. Except as hereinbefore provided, one appeal only shall lie from every decision passed after investigation recorded in writing by a Collector, or by an Assistant Collector, or Deputy Collector empowered under the provisions of Bombay Act I of 1868.

Such appeal, if from the decision of an Assistant Collector, or Deputy Collector so empowered, shall lie to the Collector, and shall be made within sixty days from the date of the order appealed against.

Such appeal, if from the decision of the Collector, shall lie to the Revenue Commissioner, and shall be made within ninety days from the date of the order appealed against.

In computing the above periods the time required to prepare a copy of the order or decision appealed against shall be excluded.

Copy of order to accompany petition of appeal. Appeal may be summarily rejected.

LXXVIII. Every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the order or decision appealed against: and it shall be competent for the officer before whom the appeal is presented to reject the appeal if on perusal of the petition it appears to him that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision, or for interfering with the order appealed against.

Government may call for proceedings.

LXXIX. Government may call for and examine the record of the proceedings of any officer for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed, and may reverse or modify the order as shall seem fit, or, if it seem necessary, may order a new inquiry.

Notice how to be served.

LXXX. Service of any notice given under this Act shall be deemed to have been made by the notice being affixed in writing to the wall of the village Chowree or other public place in the village not less than seven days before action is required to be taken by any person thereon.

Recoveries how to be made.

LXXXI. All recoveries of profits from land, assessments, emoluments or penalties under this Act may be made as provided by any law for the time being in force relating to the recovery of the land revenue.

Government to frame Rules.

LXXXII. Government may frame rules not inconsistent with this Act for the guidance of its officers in cases not expressly provided for, and may from time to time modify or revoke any such rules.

Government to determine duties of Hereditary Officers.

LXXXIII. Except as is otherwise provided in Section 18 of this Act, Government shall have power, in cases where doubt exists, to determine what duties appertain to any hereditary office.

Grant of powers under Act to Special Officer.

LXXXIV. The Governor in Council may from time to time confer on any officer specially selected for the purpose all or any of the powers and duties which under this Act are required to be performed by a Revenue Commissioner or a Collector, and may authorize the delegation to any Mamlatdar or Mahalkari of the power to fine hereditary village officers in sums not exceeding two rupees.

This Act not to affect Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

LXXXV. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to affect Bombay Act VIII of 1867 or any other law for the time being in force, defining the duties and powers of village officers or imposing penalties for misconduct, and all references in such laws to Act XI of 1843 shall be taken as made to this Act.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th October 1877.

SCHEDULE.

Number and Year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. XVI of 1827	Hereditary District and Village Officers inclusive of Village Accountants.	Sections 19 and 20.
Reg. V of 1833	For declaring all Hereditary District and Village Officers when entrusted by virtue of their offices with the charge or collection of the Public money to be officers of receipts and liable to certain penalties for embezzlement and for providing for the recovery of Public money from such officers; for extending the provisions of clauses second, third, fourth, and fifth, Sec. XI, Reg. XVI of 1827 to certain Native Officers on Collector's Establishment and for admitting the employment of deputies of Hereditary District Officers in other cases than those laid in Section XVIII., Reg. XVI of 1827.	Section 4.
Act XI of 1843	For regulating the service of Hereditary Officers under the Presidency of Bombay.	So much as is not already repealed.
Bombay Act III of 1862	...To amend Act XI of 1843.	The whole Act.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

JOHN NUGENT,

Bombay Castle, 1st February 1874. Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 6609—17, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner considers that Bombay Act III of 1874 may, with advantage, be introduced into Mysore, with such modifications as may be suited to local requirements; but, before recommending the measure to the Government of India, Mr. Saunders would wish to receive from the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners any remarks and suggestions which they may desire to offer on the subject.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions,
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner (for information).

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th October 1877.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1142, dated Poona, 25th August 1877.

With reference to Chief Commissioner's order No. 4015—87 of the 20th ultimo, I beg to forward the following observations.

2. All Amrut Mahal kavals hitherto met with in the progress of the survey have of course had their boundaries defined by boundary marks, and the same course will be followed with all kavals met with in future, and so far present practice meets the requirements of para 8 of the order above referred to.

3. But further in the above para it is directed that all kavals should be assessed and a separate account be kept of their valuations. Is it merely required that a record should be procured of the approximate lump valuation or assessment of the land made over to the Amrut Mahal Department in each kaval? In fact that the Mysore Government should be aware of the value of that which they have parted with for the present.

4. Or is more required than the above described lump valuation? Is it required that the lands included in a kaval which are fit for cultivation should be broken up into survey fields of moderate size, if dry crop land say of about 20 acres, and be defined by boundary marks as other unoccupied waste lands are?

5. From para 9 of the order under reply it would appear possible that this is contemplated, as the possibility of the Amrut Mahal Department giving out portions for cultivation is alluded to. I must note that this breaking up of the kaval lands into survey numbers of moderate size will entail some cost on the survey in measurement, and more in the erection of boundary marks, and a further difficulty will arise in connection with the annual or biennial repair of those marks which would be a good deal damaged by cattle, and which the Amrut Mahal Department would have no interest in preventing, as they would be free of all responsibility for the marks. Therefore unless there is some definite object in view of which I am unaware, I doubt the expediency of incurring the expense of breaking up the kavals into small survey numbers.

6. But under para 9 of the above order the possibility of the Amrut Mahal Department letting out land for cultivation is admitted, wherein several very grave difficulties are involved. First, if this is to be allowed and the assessment recovered by the kaval authorities in the systematic way detailed in the resolution, the kavals must be divided up into convenient sized survey numbers as ordinary Government waste is, and must only be given out for cultivation on the regulated assessment and under the same rules as Government lands, to arrange for which being done is an impossibility.

7. By para 9 it is assumed that all revenue derived from cultivated land within and up to the full survey assessment goes to the kaval authorities. Every bit of land within kavals so given out for cultivation by the kaval authorities is so much dead loss in land revenue to the Mysore State, as if this land was not cultivated kandayem paying land elsewhere would be. It is hardly necessary to pursue this point further to shew the numerous evils which must result from recognizing the practice, which I believe does exist unrecognizedly, of the kaval authorities or their subordinates granting lands for cultivation. It is plain that they may let land at rates less than the survey assessment and thus undersell the Government land.

8. The kavals are given for grazing purposes solely in order to promote the breeding of good cattle; the permission to give out land for cultivation, and thus to enter into competition with the State as the great recipient of land tax, is, I apprehend, not included in the rights of the kaval authorities, and if it is not I would strongly urge in the interests of the Mysore land revenue a consideration of the bearing and results of the order referred to, so far as the admissions made in para 9 are concerned. Unless by the terms of the grant of the kavals giving out lands for cultivation is expressly permitted, it would, it appears to me, be just and expedient to insist on the relinquishment of this practice wherever it exists, and the prohibition of it in the future. If the land is not required for grazing purposes, it should be restored to the Mysore State and not be devoted to another purpose to the detriment of the State revenues.

9. It may be urged that kaval servants are paid by grants of land for cultivation; how far this is permissible under the terms of the agreement is a question; if not distinctly permissible, it is very expedient that the practice be stopped as opening the door to great abuses productive of serious loss to the State.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th October **1877.**

No. 6809—Rev. 144, dated Bangalore, 20th October 1877.

Order thereon—With reference to paras 2 to 4 of the above letter, the Chief mmissioner observes that the Amrut Mahal kavals should be surveyed *en bloc*, the al extent and survey valuation of each kaval being recorded. The same course should followed with regard to the "Palace" kavals.

2. Referring to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Colonel Anderson on the terms of para 9 of this office order No. 4015—87 of the 20th July last, the Chief Commissioner considers it sufficient to observe that he does not contemplate recognizing the right of the Amrut Mahal Department to lease any grazing lands included in the kavals for permanent cultivation. There are frequent instances, it is understood, of patches of land being included in the kavals which are not suitable for pasturage, though comprised in their limits for the sake of convenience. The cultivation of occasional dry crops on such lands could not well be prohibited, unless it be found hereafter that the concession gave rise to evils such as those adverted to by Colonel Anderson.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Executive Commissariat Officer, Húnsúr, in charge, Amrut Mahal Dept.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 26th October 1877.

REVENUE—ALIENATION ... .

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 1—149, dated Fort William, the 6th February 1872.

(LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENTS.)

READ again—

Financial Department Resolution No. 557, dated 25th January 1870.
Home Department Circular Resolution No. 229-39, dated 27th April 1870.
Financial Department Resolution No. 1452, dated 23rd June 1870.
Home Department Circular No. 427-36, dated 4th July 1870.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolutions quoted above it was ruled that the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained to the alienation of all Government land, whether actually paying revenue or not, except grants of waste land made under the approved rules, and that Government land, whether paying revenue or not, should not be parted with save under the rules applicable to the expenditure of public money. It was also laid down that if the sale of small plots of escheated land for the benefit of local funds has not been duly sanctioned, it must be considered subject to the above restrictions.

2. Several Local Governments and Administrations having represented the inconveniences arising from a strict adherence to these orders, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to modify them as follows :—

3. Lands to be disposed of will necessarily divide themselves into two classes :—

First—Those which are the property of the State ;

Second—Those which, under competent authority, have been constituted the property of a municipality or other local body.

4. Lands of the first class may be disposed of in various ways—

First—By sale at full market value ;

Second—By sale on favorable terms—
to a public body or association, or to an individual, for a public purpose ;

Third—By gift or grant to—

(*a*) a public body or association, or to an individual, for a public purpose ;
(*b*) private individuals in remuneration for public services to be performed ;
(*c*) private individuals for their private benefit, without reference to future services.

5. As regards lands falling into the second of the above classes, which have been, under a competent authority, constituted the property of a local body, the Government of India will exercise no interference. It will be the duty of Local Governments and Administrations to satisfy themselves that the lands in question have been transferred under proper authority, and, this having been ascertained, the sanction of the Local Government or Administration will be sufficient for the disposal of the lands.

6. As regards lands, the property of the State, such of them as are governed by the rules for the grant of waste lands, will continue to be dealt with under the rules on this subject in force for the time being.

7. As regards lands, the property of the State, other than waste lands, which are sold for full value, no reference to the Government of India need be made where the full value does not exceed Rs. 10,000. Up to this amount the sanction of the Local Government or Administration will in all cases be sufficient. The amount realized by the sale of the land should invariably be credited to the general revenues, and the sale should be duly noticed in the Proceedings of the Local Government or Administration.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 26th October 1877.

8. As regards the sale of lands on favorable terms, for a public purpose, in no case should the recipient pay less than half the full market value of the lands granted; and whenever such full value exceeds the sum of Rs. 1,000, the sanction of the Government of India should be previously obtained. The amount realized by the sale should in all cases be credited to the general revenues, and the sale should be noticed in the Proceedings of the Local Government or Administration.

9. As regards the gift or grant of lands, the previous sanction of the Government of India should be obtained in cases where the value of the grant exceeds Rs. 3,000, when given as a site for the construction of Government Schools, Hospitals, Dispensaries or other public works, at the cost of recognized local funds; where it exceeds Rs. 500, when given for other public purpose, or to a private individual for services to be performed to the State[*], or where it exceeds Rs. 100 when the services are to be performed to the community; and in *all* cases of grants to individuals for their private benefit, irrespective of any services to be performed.

* *N. B.*—This does not refer to cases in which the Local Governments may have been separately authorized to dispose of lands under special rules sanctioned by the Government of India.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin

Madras.	Oudh.
Bombay.	Burmah.
Bengal.	Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces.	Mysore and Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

Ordered, also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Financial Department for information and any further orders that may be considered necessary.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. GEOGHEGAN,
For Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Govt. of India,—Dept. of Agriculture, Rev. and Com.,—No. 444—7, dated Nundydroog, 27th April 1872.

Adverting to the Proceedings of Government in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 1—149 of the 6th February 1872, I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to solicit that you will be good enough to obtain the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, as to whether the rule laid down therein, with reference to lands classed under (*c*) clause 3, para 4, is to be considered applicable to the case of building sites granted to ryots who are *bonâ fide* cultivators of Government lands, and paying assessment thereon to Government.

2. Hitherto, such sites have been granted to the class referred to, in Mysore and Coorg, free of charge to the occupant, and looking at all the circumstances bearing on this question, Colonel Meade is disposed to advocate the continuance of the practice in these territories. Should this course be approved, an annual return can be compiled from the registers of such grants, and submitted for the information of Government.

From the Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Rev. and Com., To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,—Land Revenue and Settlement,—No. 458, dated Simla, the 23rd May 1872.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 444—7, dated 27th ultimo, enquiring whether the rule relating to the gift or grant of lands to private individuals for their private benefit is to be considered applicable to the case of building sites granted to ryots who are *bonâ fide* cultivators of Government lands, and who pay assessment thereon to Government.

2. Before replying to your question, the Governor General in Council requests that it may be explained whether the absolute proprietary right in the land is conferred on the ryot, so that he will retain possession of the site or be entitled to sell it, even though he cease to occupy Government land as a cultivator, or whether it is merely the right to occupy the site so long as he continues to cultivate Government land, that is conceded. I am also to enquire whether such grants are made at any time, or only when the land is taken up; and whether these plots are always given from the village site or uncul-

turable land, or from culturable waste, and whether revenue-paying and cultivated land is ever thus assigned.

3. While asking for information on the above specific points, I am to request that the whole conditions of the case may be clearly stated.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Rev. and Com., No. 1269—25, dated Nundydroog, 14th June 1872.

Referring to your letter No. 458 of the 23rd May 1872, on the subject of building sites granted to ryots who are *bonâ fide* cultivators of Government lands and pay assessment thereon, I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to state for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, in reply to the several queries contained in para 2 thereof, as follows :—

I. On a plot of land being allotted for building purposes, to a *bonâ fide* cultivator of Government lands, it becomes his absolute property, even though he should thereafter, from any cause, cease to cultivate such land. In the latter case, however, he would be immediately charged under the mohatarfa rules, according to the prevailing rates in the village, house-tax from which as an agriculturist he had hitherto been exempted. Or should the house change hands from an agriculturist to a non-agriculturist, the tax would be similarly imposed.

II. Such grants are also made to others who pursue different avocations; but they, not being agriculturists, or otherwise specially exempted, would be charged house-tax at once.

III. The building sites are always given from the village sites, or unculturable lands, as far as they will go; but in the event of more being required for new settlers, or for purposes of sanitary improvement, culturable waste is sometimes given should the necessity arise therefor.

IV. Very occasionally also, where no other is available, rent-paying land is given as a special case, the assessment on the land so assigned being remitted, and its extent deducted from its former nomenclature and added to the area of the village site.

From the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept of Agriculture, Rev. and Com., To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,—Land Revenue and Settlement,—No. 570, dated Simla, the 4th July 1872.

In reply to your letter No. 1269—25, dated 14th ultimo, I am directed to say that, under the explanation given, the Governor General in Council accepts your proposal to exempt from the operation of the rule relating to the gift or grant of lands to private individuals, the building sites on unassessed lands granted to ryots who are *bonâ fide* cultivators of Government lands and who pay assessment thereon to Government.

2. In the case, however, of *assessed* lands, it will be necessary for you to report to the Government of India any assignment thereof which is accompanied by a remission of assessment.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendents of three Divisions and Coorg, General Circular No. 4 of 1872—73, dated Bangalore, 30th July 1872.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to inform you that, on the following explanation being furnished, the Government have been pleased to exempt from the operation of the rule relating to the gift or grant of lands to private individuals, the building sites on *unassessed* land granted to ryots who are *bonâ fide* cultivators of Government land and who pay assessment thereon to Government.

a. On a plot of land being allotted for building purposes to a *bonâ fide* cultivator of Government lands, it becomes his absolute property, even though he should thereafter, from any cause, cease to cultivate such land. In the latter case, however, he would be immediately charged under the mohatarfa rules, according to the prevailing rates in the village, house tax from which as an agriculturist he had hitherto been exempted. Or should the house change hands from an agriculturist to a non-agriculturist, the tax would be similarly imposed.

b. Such grants are also made to others who pursue different avocations ; but they, not being agriculturists, or otherwise specially exempted, would be charged house tax at once.

c. The building sites are always given from the village sites, or unculturable lands, as far as they will go ; but in the event of more being required for new settlers, or for purposes of sanitary improvement, culturable waste is sometimes given, should the necessity arise therefor.

d. Very occasionally also, where no other is available, rent-paying land is given, as a special case, the assessment on the land so assigned being remitted, and its extent deducted from its former nomenclature, and added to the area of the village site.

2. In the case, however, of assessed lands, it will be necessary to report to the Government of India any assignment thereof, which is accompanied by a remission of assessment, and Colonel Meade desires me to add that no grants that may involve the necessity of the remission of the existing assessment may be proposed, except under very special circumstances.

3. A * form to be filled in shewing all applications for grants for building sites, whether on assessed, or unassessed lands, will be forwarded to you shortly, which should be submitted to this office for the Chief Commissioner's sanction ; but applications for land for building sites within the recognized limits of the village site may be disposed of as heretofore.

* Vide Circular No. 2486—9, dated 7th August 1872. R. 17.

From the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agri. and Com., To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, (Land Revenue and Settlements,) No. 2—564, dated Simla, the 1st August 1876.

Referring to the Resolution in this Department, Nos. 141—151, dated the 6th February 1872, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to submit a statement in the annexed form shewing the alienations of land authorized in each year since the beginning of 1873—74. I am also to request that a similar statement may be annually furnished in future for the information of the Government of India.

FORM.

District.	Village, Estate, or Township.	Area in acres.	Estimated yearly rent value.	Estimated market value.	Party or parties in whose favor alienated.	Class of alienation as defined in para 4 of the Resolution.	Grounds for alienating.	Authority sanctioning alienation.	No. and date of orders.	Remarks. (Here enter all further details necessary for a full elucidation of the case not set forth under any of the preceding headings.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 26th October 1877.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 5108—18, dated 18th August 1876.

Order thereon.—Communicated to Commissioners of Divisions, with a request that the information called for in the above regarding alienation of State lands sanctioned since the beginning of 1873—74, may be furnished to this office without delay, for submission to the Government of India.

2. A similar statement should, in future, be submitted annually so as to reach this office not later than the 30th of April.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce—No. 1—653, dated Simla, the 31st August 1877.

LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENTS.

READ again—

Resolution No. 1—141—151, dated the 6th February 1872, prescribing certain rules in respect to the alienation of Government land.

RESOLUTION.—His Honor the President in Council observes that the Resolution read in the preamble makes no express provision for the case of land sold on favorable terms to an individual for his private benefit, without reference to public services to be performed by him. His Honor in Council is accordingly pleased to decide that such sales shall be treated as coming under sub-division (*c*) of head 3 of the heads specified in paragraph 4 of the Resolution, and that, as in the case of gift or grant to individuals for their private benefit, the sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to all such alienations.

2. In the statements called for in the circular from this Department, No. 2—556—566, dated the 1st August 1876, all such alienations should be entered under clause (*c*) of head 3.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin.

Madras.	British Burma.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	Assam.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Mysore and Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Financial Department for information and any further orders that may be considered necessary.

(True Extact)

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

To—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

No. 6964—18, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDERED, to be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and the Superintendent of Coorg, for information and guidance.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Superintendent of Coorg.
" President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 30th October 1877.

MUZRAYI.

Extract from the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2443—181, dated 5th October 1877, Para 1.

"The Chief Commissioner sees no sufficient reason why the cost of the District Muzrayi establishment and contingencies should be debited wholly to the surplus fund of the Kalasa temple, and directs that the charges be defrayed out of the general surplus funds of Devasthans in the Kadur District."

No. 2658—R. M. 208, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing be communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, for information and guidance.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

To—The Dy. Commissioners of Districts,
through Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Accountant General, Mysore.

From the Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore—Political—No. 1965, P, dated Simla, the 13th August 1877.

With reference to your No. 2274—R. 63, dated 6th June 1877, (copy of which was forwarded with your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 2585—G. 56, dated 14th idem, to the address of the Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,) I am directed to invite your attention to Rule No. VII of the Rules for making takavi advances to ryots in Mysore; and to observe that it is not quite clear how the interest on the amount advanced is to be paid, and to enquire whether it is to be paid in addition to each instalment.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Genl. No. 5637—F. 64, dated Bangalore, 1st September 1877.

In reply to Mr. Officiating Under-Secretary Plowden's letter No. 1965, P, dated 13th August 1877, I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to state that No. VII of the Rules for making takavi advances in this Province was framed to provide that the interest on the amount advanced should be paid in addition to each instalment; for instance, if the amount advanced is Rs. 100 re-payable in four quarterly instalments, the 1st instalment would be Rs. 25 + Rs. 1—9—0 being the interest for three months on Rs. 100; the 2nd instalment Rs 25 + Rs. 1—2—9 being the interest for 3 months on Rs. 75; the 3rd instalment Rs. 25 + 12 annas and 6 pies being the interest on Rs. 50; and the 4th instalment Rs. 25 + 6 annas and 3 pies being the interest on Rs. 25.

From the Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, To The Chief Commissioner of Mysore—Revenue—No. 93, R., dated Simla, the 15th October 1877.

With reference to the correspondence ending with the letter noted on the margin, I am directed to say that the Governor General in Council approves the Rules for making takavi advances to ryots in Mysore, submitted with your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 2585—G. 56, dated 14th June 1877, to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department.

From the Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 5637—F. 64, dated 1st September 1877.

No. 7038—Rev. 19, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered to be communicated to Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Deputy Accountant General, in continuation of this office Proceedings No. 2274—63 of the 6th June 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 30th October 1877.

From the Officers in charge Nos. 8 and 9 Parties, Mysore Topographical Survey, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., No. 660, dated Bangalore, 3rd September 1877.

In accordance with the instructions contained in para 3 of Chief Commissioner's order No. 5188—Rev. 13, dated 24th August, we have the honor to submit an estimate of strength and cost of establishment, which we are of opinion would be required for the purpose of completing such portions of the work which were left unfinished last season and which it is most desirable to undertake in order that the details of such portions may be put into a final and tangible shape.

2. With this object in view, we beg to submit a programme of the proposed operations, and an index map with explanatory references, to illustrate the same and also to shew the progress which has already been made in the survey of the Province.

From this statement it will be seen that the completion of the unfinished portions would occupy this small party about 4 months, when it could be employed for the remainder of the season in surveying such of the State forests of which the maps are most urgently needed.

3. We may here bring to notice that the sanctioned budget allowance for the present year, for the two parties as now constituted, is Rs. 1,60,158, so that the saving to the State on the reduced estimate as submitted would be Rs. 1,10,215 per annum.

Budget Estimate of Temporary Party proposed to continue the Topographical Survey of Mysore.

Number.	Articles and Items.	Monthly consolidated Salary.	Annual Amount of each Item.	Total of each Article.	Total.
	Executive Officer.				
	Deputy Superintendent, Offg. 1st Grade, Major H. R. Thuillier, R. E.	1,783	21,396	21,396	
	Upper Subordinate field Establishment.				
2	Assistant Surveyors, 1st Grade	500	6,000		
2	Do do 2nd do	400	4,800	10,800	
	Lower Subordinate field Establishment.				
2	Sub-Surveyors at Rs. 40 each	80	960		
3	Do at Rs. 35 each	105	1,260		
1	Hospital Assistant	25	300		
1	Tindal	13			
1	Daffedar	10			
80	Kalasis, at Rs. 7 each ...	560	* 8,080		
1	Jamedar	13			
1	Daffedar	8			
20	Peons, at Rs. 7 each	140			
	Famine batta for 100 men at Rs. 1—8—0 each...	150		10,600 ...	
	Office Establishment.				
1	Writer	30	360	360	43,156 ...
	Contingent Charges		3,250	3,250	

*Allowing for men being on half pay during recess season.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 30th October 1877.

Number.	Articles and Items.	Monthly consolidated Salary.	Annual Amount of each Item.	Total of each Article.	Total.
	Travelling Expenses.				
1	Travelling Allowance to Dy. Supt. for six months at Rs. 5 per day	150	900		
4	Do to Asstt. Surveyors for six months at Rs. 3 per day	360	2,160		
5	Do to Sub-Surveyors for six months at $\frac{5}{10}$ths of salary ...	55 8	333		
1	Do to Writer for six months at $\frac{3}{10}$ths of salary	9	54		
1	Do to Hospital Assistant at Rs. 15 per mensem	15	90	3,537	
					6,787
				Total Rs.....	49,943

Proposed Programme of Work for 1877—78 to complete the unfinished portions done during 1876—77.

	Topography Parties.	Probable Time to complete.
Sheet 57.	A { One Assistant Surveyor, Two Sub-Surveyors }	Two months.
Sheet 37.	B { One Assistant Surveyor, One Sub-Surveyor }	Two months.
Sheet 42.	C { One Assistant Surveyor, One Sub-Surveyor }	Two months.
Sheet 33. ..	Party A	Two months.
Sheet 34. ..	Parties B and C ..	Do

Triangulation.

Degree Sheets. VIII, XI, XII.	D { One Assistant Surveyor, One Sub-Surveyor }	Four months.

Total, 4 months work for parties A, B, C and D.

On completion of the above and for as long as the state of the season permits, the whole of the parties to be employed on the survey of such of the State forests as are ready to be undertaken.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Surveyor General of India, Simla, General No. 5820—Rev. 127, dated Bangalore, 11th September 1877.

In continuation of my letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward herewith copy of a letter No. 660 of the 3rd instant, from the Officers in charge Nos 8 and 9 Parties, Mysore Topographical Survey, and of its two enclosures, and to observe that the proposals therein submitted for the reduction of the existing field establishments seem to the Chief Commissioner on the whole suitable.

2. I am to add however that, though Mr. Saunders attaches much value to the services of an officer of the standing and experience of Major Thuillier, it would be desirable, on economical grounds, if his place could be filled by an officer of a junior grade.

3. In the revision of the budget estimate of the Topographical Survey, it will be necessary the Chief Commissioner remarks to bear in mind that the pay of the Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors, who, it is understood, will be available for transfer for special famine duty on the 1st November next, should continue to be drawn from the Topographical Survey Establishment, in accordance with the practice followed with regard to other Departments under similar circumstances, the special travelling batta or allowance being alone debited to the famine account.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Surveyor General of India, Surveys, No. 537, dated Simla, 1st September 1877.

In reply to your letter No. 597, F., dated the 25th ultimo, I am directed to convey the sanction of His Honor the President in Council to the proposals of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, therein reported and agreed to by you, for the temporary employment under the Mysore Public Works Department or on famine relief duty of all the surplus Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors who are not absolutely required for survey work in that Province.

2. The amalgamation of the two survey parties at the end of the present recess is also approved.

3. It is understood that this arrangement involves no alteration in your budget.

No. 538.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore for information.

From the Surveyor General of India, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 655, F., dated Simla, 8th September 1877.

In reply to your Genl. No. 5503—Rev. 120, dated the 30th August, I have the honor of stating for the information of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, that the estimate for the reduced establishment proposed to be retained under a single Executive Officer Major Thuillier, Deputy Superintendent, as rendered to the Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, has my full concurrence and approval, as being the smallest possible nucleus of a party, for completing what survey work may have been commenced and is in hand, and on which any extension of topographical operations might be taken up at any future time, and sufficient to provide for such emergent and necessary works indispensably necessary during the ensuing season.

Dated 24th and 27th August 1877.

2. The Government of India in Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department have fully approved of the proposals made by the Chief Commissioner and submitted with my letter No. F. 597, dated the 25th ultimo, as contained in letter No. 537, dated the 1st instant, copy of which is annexed.

3. I trust the whole of the available Surveyors and Assistants will find suitable employment under the Chief Engineer, as soon as the recess work of the survey is brought up, and that their services may be turned to good account.

4. The proposed programme of survey work seems very judicious and appropriate, if the state of the country will permit of its being carried out.

5. Captain McCullagh having applied for furlough facilitates the reduction of the strength of the establishments.

From the Surveyor General of India, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 742, F., dated Simla, 26th September 1877.

In reply to your letter No. 5820—127, dated the 11th instant, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that his wishes for an officer of a lower grade to Major Thuillier

to be left in charge of all the Surveyors and Assistants of the two combined parties in Mysore cannot possibly be carried out now, as the imperial estimates are not regulated to meet the charge, and it is not practicable to provide for that officer during the ensuing season, in Upper India.

2. I may point out for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner that, as it is, the Mysore estimates will be relieved of 3 out of the 4 officers ordered to be deputed to Mysore, the cost of which was deducted from the imperial estimates. Two having taken (or about to take) furlough, and the third, (Lieutenant Hobday, Assistant Superintendent) is now on our hands without actual provision being made for him in our estimate.

Captain Geo. Strahan, Deputy Superintendent.
Captain J. R. McCullagh, Assistant Supt.

3. Moreover the charge and responsibility of no less than 17 Surveyors and Assistants, left in Mysore with the prospect of future resuscitation for survey work, and with the nucleus of a party left for such employment during the ensuing season, absolutely demands an officer of experience and standing, or a Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, and the reduction of officers thus made is the utmost that can be effected in favor of Mysore, at the expense of the imperial budget.

No. 7051—Rev. 151, dated Bangalore, 30th October 1877.

Order.—The proposals submitted by the Officers in charge of Survey Parties Nos. 8 and 9, in accordance with the instructions contained in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5188—Rev. 13, dated 24th August 1877, having been approved by the Government of India, the estimate of the cost of the reduced establishment amounting to Rs. 49,943 is sanctioned, subject to the orders of the Government of India as to the retention of the Topographical Survey Department in this Province, after the close of the ensuing field season.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Accountant General.
,, Major Thuillier, R. E.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Famine allowances to Anche Runners.* Sanctioning the above for three months from 1st October 1877.	No. 6393—F. 8, dated 5th Oct. 1877.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Receiving copper coins in payment of Government dues.* Authorizing the Deputy Accountant General to receive at par sums within a limit of five rupees.	No. 6437—F. 9, dated 8th Oct. 1877.	...	...	2
5 to 6	*Making penal the offence of demanding or receiving consideration in excess of the value of a stamp sold by a licensed vendor.* Communicating instructions from the Government of India to the heads of departments and amending the subsidiary rules on the subject accordingly.	No. 6474—F. 10, dated 9th Oct. 1877.	...	...	3
7 to 8	*Temporary suspension of the rules for the levy of contributions promised by ryots towards the maintenance of certain tanks.* Passing orders on a proposal for the above.	No. 6199—F. 296, dated 9th Oct. 1877.	..	...	4
9 to 10	*Accounts of Appropriation and Outlay from local fund grants at the disposal of the Public Works Department for 1876—77.* Passing orders on the above.	No. 2569—D. F. 1375, dated 20th Oct. 1877.	.	...	5

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 5th October 1877.

READ—

Letter No. 404, dated 3rd September 1877, from the Anche Bakshi of Mysore,
Docket No. 470—43, dated 27th September 1877, from do

Statement shewing the estimated cost of famine allowance to the Anche Runners, on the main roads in the Mysore Province, at Rs. 1—8—0 each per mensem.

District.	Taluks.	No. of Runners.	Estimated Allowance at Rs. 1 8 0 each.	Total.
	From Bangalore to Shimoga.			
Bangalore	... Bangalore	20	30 0 0	
	Nelamangala	36	54 0 0	
Túmkúr	... Túmkúr	29	43 8 0	
	Kadaba	6	9 0 0	
	Chiknayakanhalli	25	37 8 0	
	Honnavalli	17	25 8 0	
Hassan	... Haruhalli	11	16 8 0	
Kadur	... Banavar	33	49 8 0	
	Tarikere	19	28 8 0	
Shimoga	... Shimoga	26	39 0 0	
		222	... ...	333 0 0
	From Bangalore to Mysore.			
Bangalore	... Bangalore	15	22 8 0	
	Closepet	38	57 0 0	
Mysore	... Mandya	36	54 0 0	
	Ashtagram	20	30 0 0	
	Mysore	15	22 8 0	
		124	... .	186 0 0
	From Bangalore to Hassan.			
Bangalore	... Bangalore	4	6 0 0	
	Magadi	32	48 0 0	
Túmkúr	... Kunigal	18	27 0 0	
Hassan	... Nagamangala	19	28 8 0	
	Channaraypatna	28	42 0 0	
	Hassan	15	22 8 0	
		116	... ...	174 0 0
	Grand Total.....	462	... ...	693 0 0

No. 6393—FINL. 8, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the grant of the full rate of famine allowance for a period of three months from 1st October 1877 at the rate prescribed in the Government of India Resolution No. 3297, dated 19th December 1876, to the anche runners employed on the main anche lines, in accordance with the statement above recorded. The allowance will vary with the price of ragi.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Anche Bakshi.
" Dy. Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 8th October 1877.

READ—

Docket from Secretary to Chief Commissioner to Deputy Accountant General, No. 6024—F. 275, dated 18th September 1877, enquiring whether any objection exists to copper coins being received in payment of Government dues within a limit of five Rs. in each case.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 3543, dated Bangalore, 29th September 1877.

In reply to your letter No. 6024-275 of the 18th instant, I have the honor to state that, besides the necessity which has prevailed during several months past for maintaining current cash in the treasuries, Mysore copper coins not being re-issuable and British copper having been at a high rate of discount, from 1 to 2 annas per rupee, the comparatively small demand for copper by the Public Works Department has presented an obstacle to the freer receipt of such coins at the treasuries. But the stoppage of petty contracts, and the more extensive employment of relief laborers on daily wages are likely to increase the demand considerably.

I would therefore recommend that, until further notice, the District and Taluk Treasuries be authorized to receive sums due by ryots on account of revenue, in British or Mysore copper coins, up to a limit of five rupees worth and at their par value of 16 annas per rupee.

No. 6437—FINL. 9, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER.—The Deputy Accountant General may authorize Treasury Officers to receive, until further orders, sums due by ryots on account of Government revenue, in British or Mysore copper coins within a limit of five rupees worth at par, and should issue a departmental notification to that effect.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 9th October 1877.

From the Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., To the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Separate Revenue—Stamps, No. 2944, dated Simla, the 10th September 1877

In reply to your letter No. 2858, dated 20th July 1877, I am directed to say that the Hon'ble the President in Council approves of the additional rule, proposed by you, making the demand or receipt of any consideration in excess of the value of a stamp, sold by a licensed stamp vendor, penal. The new provision may, as you suggest, be added to Rule IX of the Rules for the sale of stamps framed under Section 48 of Act XVIII of 1869, which will now be as follows:—

IX.—Every licensed vendor shall without delay deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale on demand by any person tendering the value in any currency, which would be accepted on behalf of the Government by the Collector of the District A licensed vendor shall not demand or accept for any stamp any consideration exceeding the value of such stamp.

2. The papers accompanying your letter are herewith returned.

Copy of the above letter, and of the one to which it is a reply, forwarded to the other Local Governments and Administrations, and to Mysore, and to the Resident, Hyderabad, for information and guidance.

From the Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, To the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Department, No 2858—132, dated Nagpore, 20th July 1877.

By Act XVIII of 1869 (the General Stamp Act), the provisions of Act X of 1862, regarding the sale of stamps, were repealed, and, in lieu of these, the former Act invested the Local Governments with the power of framing rules, subject to the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, for the regulation of such sale (Section 48).

2. Rules were accordingly framed for these provinces, a copy of which is annexed for facility of reference. But these rules do not contain any provision for the punishment of a stamp vendor accepting any consideration exceeding the value of the stamp sold, such as was contained in Section 42 of Act X of 1862.

(To be returned.)

3. Owing to the fact that the opinion has been prevalent that this provision of the old law was still in force, no evil results have hitherto followed this omission. But a case having now arisen, it is necessary to rectify the matter. It is a matter of great importance that the demanding or accepting of such consideration should be made penal. Otherwise great extortion may well be looked for.

4. The Chief Commissioner accordingly proposes, with the sanction of the Government of India, to frame an additional rule to the following effect:—"A licensed vendor shall not demand or accept for any stamp any consideration exceeding the value of such stamp." This rule might be added to Rule IX of the rules herewith submitted.

No. 6474—Finl. 10, dated Bangalore, 9th October 1877.

Ordered, to be communicated to the undermentioned officers for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of the Rule as now amended be published in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information in substitution of Rule XI of the Rules published under Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 209, dated 23rd September 1870.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D.
" Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Deputy Accountant General.
" Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
" Inspector General of Registration.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Military Assistant.

To—The Dy. Surgeon General, I. M. D., Mysore.
" Conservator of Forests.
" Controller, Money Order Department.
" Judge, Small Cause Court.
" Superintendent, Government Museum.
" Superintendent, Experimental Farm.
" Superintendent, Government Press.
" Superintendent of Coorg.
" Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 9th October 1877.

READ—

Department of Public Works Secretary's endorsement dated 11th August 1877, transferring for disposal the marginally noted correspondence relating to the temporary suspension of the rules for the levy of contributions promised by ryots towards the maintenance of the following tanks in the Koppa Series, Mysore District.

1. Deputy Accountant General's No. 1882, dated 4th July 1877, to the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, with copy of Mysore Deputy Commissioner's No. 420, dated 26th June 1877.
2. Superintending Engineer's No. 2536, dated 30th July 1877, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
3. Mysore Deputy Commissioner's No. 108, dated 2nd August 1877, to the Superintending Engineer.
4. Memo by Superintending Engineer, dated 9th August 1877, with D. P. W. Secretary's remarks and the Chief Commissioner's orders.

Taluk.	Name of Work.	Serial No.	Registered No.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount of Contribution in Cash promised by ryots.
Mandya	Restoring Dod Kottigere Tank	7	49	956	56
	Do Bidderakatte	8	40	298	50
	Do Bebi	9	39	2,115	300
	Do Mudagundurakere	16	88	1,729	250
	Do Vupparakanhalli	18	101	2,508	350

2. Letter No. 336—108, dated 22nd September 1877, from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, stating that he considers it desirable to postpone the levy of the contributions in the case of the ryots referred to.

No. 6499—FINL. 296, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that, in the case of contributions already fixed, the propriety of remitting the demand may be determined on the merits, in each case, as usual on the application of the Deputy Commissioner.

2. Where the contributions have yet to be fixed, no general rule can be laid down, and it rests with the Deputy Commissioner also to determine after local enquiry whether there are special grounds for recommending or otherwise the imposition of any contribution.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Secretary, D. P. W., returning the file of correspondence received with his endorsement.
„ Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Commissioners of Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions, for information.
„ Deputy Accountant General. } do
„ Examiner, P. W. D. }

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 20th October 1877.

District Funds.

READ—

Docket No. 1858—3046, dated 1st October 1877, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department.

No. 2569—D. F. 1375, dated Bangalore 20th October 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—With the foregoing docket, the Secretary, D. P. W., transmits the Accounts of Appropriation and Outlay from local fund grants placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department in the Mysore Province, for the year 1876—77.

2. Excluding Rs. 1,783, provided for contingencies in the District Fund Budget, under "Establishment," Part IV—A, the amount finally assigned and placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department was Rs. 1,05,208, and the total expenditure Rs. 90,976, as shewn under :—

		Grant.	Expenditure.
Original Works. Communications ..	Rs.	55,578	41,522
Repairs Do	„	9,088	10,619
Establishment	„	24,258	25,366
Tools and Plant	„	1,587	3,580
Grant-in-aid to Foreign Fund Works .	„	14,697	9,889
	Total Rs.	1,05,208	90,976

3. The following is an abstract shewing the grant and outlay for each district:—

Districts.	Original Works.		Repairs		Establishment.		Tools and Plant		Grant-in-aid to Foreign Fund Works.		Total	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
Bangalore ...	2,025	1,907	...	...	3,167	3,799	1,077	1,731	...	...	6,269	7,437
Kolar ..	2,124	2,045	...	...	2,956	3,150	...	...	2,007	2,207	7,087	7,402
Túmkúr ...	5,000	4,650	...	...	2,595	3,161	...	...	...	...	7,595	7,811
Mysore ..	...	...	...	...	2,883	2,979	...	37	6,005	6,113	8,888	9,129
Hassan ...	1,930	720	..	...	2,912	3,026	510	598	4,000	...	9,382	4,344
Shimoga ...	2,910	710 2	1,520	1,773	3,509	3,349	...	134	...	...	7,939	12,358
Kadur ...	41,589	25,076	7,568	8,846	2,796	2,859	...	...	2,685	1 569	54,638	38,350
Chitaldroog ...	...	22	...	...	3,410	3,043	...	1,080	...	...	3,410	4,145
Total.....	55,578	41,522	9,088	10,619	24,258	25,366	1,587	3,580	14,697	9,889	1,05,208	90,976

4. The lapses amounted to Rs. 14,232, and the outlay in the Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts exceeded the grants by Rs. 1,168, 315, 216, 241, 4,419, and 735, respectively.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

To—The Secretary, D. P. W., Mysore with 10 copies of the Accounts.
„ Commissioners of Divisions with 2 copies of Accounts each.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts with 2 copies of do
„ Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Mysore with 4 copies of do
„ Deputy Accountant General, Mysore, with 2 copies of do

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Abolition of tax on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories into Tumkúr.* Declining to sanction proposals for the above.	No. 2157—M. 213, dated 8th Oct. 1877.	...	..	1—4
3 to 4	*Amended forms of Trade Returns.* Communicating, to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg, correspondence with the Government of India on the subject.	No 6195—170, dated 9th Oct. 1877.		No 11774—G 240, dated 20th Feb. 1877	5
5 to 6	*Embezzlement of public money in a Lunatic Asylum.* Communicating to Heads of Departments a letter from the Government of India on the subject.	No. 6550—G. 172. dated 10th Oct. 1877.	..		6
7 to 8	*Municipal Octroi taxation.* Communicating with instructions a letter from the Government of India, on the subject.	No. 2627—227, dated 26th Oct. 1877.	...	...	7—13

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 8th October 1877.

Municipal.

From the Offg. Commissioner of Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Duftur Department, No. 489, dated Bangalore, 18th January 1877.

With reference to the accompanying extract from the Proceedings of the Túmkúr Municipal Board, I have the honor to request you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the abolition of the tax imposed on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories into Túmkúr, inasmuch as the duty on clothes manufactured in this Province has been abolished.

2. I may observe that the imposition of this tax has prevented to a great extent the importation of the piece goods from Her Majesty's Territories into the Túmkúr kasba.

Extract of the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Túmkúr Municipal Board held on the 27th October 1876.

* * * * *

Petition from the cloth merchants residing within the Túmkúr Municipality, praying that orders about the levy of octroi duty on piece goods manufactured in Her Majesty's Territory and sold within the Municipality may be rescinded. With reference to this petition the members are unanimously of opinion that this duty should at once be abolished; they learn from the report of the Amildar that from the date of the order directing the levy of this tax up to date, the collections have only amounted to the trifling sum of Rs. 3; the members, therefore, resolve to apply to the Commissioner with a view to move the Chief Commissioner to abolish this taxation.

* * * * *

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commissioners of Ashtagram, Nagar and Nundydroog Divisions, and President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore, Genl. No. 37—Ml. 5, dated 7th April 1877.

Letter No. 489 of the 18th January 1877, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, recommending the abolition of duty imposed on piece goods imported into Túmkúr from Her Majesty's Territories.

Requests to report whether the duty imposed on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories has had the effect of checking importation of British manufactured goods, and, if so, whether its retention is desirable or requisite as a means of protecting local industry.

The income of the several municipalities from this source for the year 1876—77 should be reported.

From the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Duftur Department, General No. 201, dated 10th April 1877.

His No. 37, dated 7th instant, requesting a report as to whether the duty imposed on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories has had the effect of checking importation of British manufactured goods, and, if so, whether its retention is desirable or requisite as a means of protecting local industry, &c.

Has the honor in reply to inform that no duties are imposed either by the Town or Cantonment Municipalities on piece goods imported into Bangalore from Her Majesty's Territories.

From the Commissioner of Nundydroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Duftur Department, General No. 214, dated 11th June 1877.

Secretary's No. 37—5 of the 7th April last, calling for a report as to whether the duty imposed on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories has had the effect of checking importation of British manufactured goods.

In reply has the honor to enclose an extract of pára 4 from the Proceedings of the Túmkúr Municipal Board held on the 15th ultimo, recommending the abolition of the duty in question, and to state that the Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr reports that the realization under this heading in that town amounted to Rs. 3—4—0 in June last, and that nothing has been realized since.

Túmkúr is the only town in the Division in which the tax was introduced.

Proceedings of the Municipal Board of Túmkúr, dated 15th May 187.

Present, Captain Ludlow. — President.

M. R. Ry. Gundappa, Amildar.
Do Mahomed Shamshuddin.
Do Anekar Apparna Chetti.
Do Kambadur Chetti.
Do Sanjiva Bhatt. — Members.

Regarding the second subject, the Committee are of opinion that as the imposition of the duty on foreign piece goods does interfere in an indirect degree with the importation of such goods, this combined with the fact of the collections being almost unappreciable, prompts the Board to recommend its abolition.

From the Commissioner of Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Duftur Department, Genl. No. 575—Ml. 15, dated Camp Honnali, 30th August 1877.

With reference to your docket No. 37—5, dated 7th April last, I have the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldroog are unanimous in considering that the municipal duty on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories has not had the effect of checking the importation of British manufactured goods. There is no reason therefore to withdraw the protection which the duty now levied may in some cases afford to local industry.

2. A statement shewing the realizations of octroi on piece goods in the several municipalities of this Division during the year 1876—77 is enclosed.

Statement shewing the Realizations of Octroi on Piece Goods in the several Municipalities of the Division during the year 1876—77.

District.	Municipality.	Amount in Rupees of Duty realized.	Remarks.
Shimoga.	Shimoga	2,456	The Municipalities wherein the duty is not levied are:—
	Channagiri	167	1. Girur, Kadur and Banavar in the Kadur District.
	Honnali	13	2. Davangere and Haribar in the Chitaldroog District.
	Nyamti	126	
	Shikarpur	91	
	Sorab	181	
	Ságar	445	
	Tirthahalli	406	
Kadur.	Chikmagalur	1,389	
	Tarikere	120	
	Yedehalli	76	
	Chitaldroog	127	
	Total.....	5,597	

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Duftur Department, Genl. No. 345—Rev. 41, dated 22nd September 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your docket No. 37—5 of the 7th April 1877, and in reply to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that, after consulting the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan, I am of opinion that it does not appear desirable to abolish the municipal duty at present levied on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories, as it forms one of the principal sources of income of the municipalities in the Division. Cases not unfrequently occur in which, to evade the municipal duty, piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories are taken for sale in

villages and other places outside municipal limits; but the duty does not appear to have checked importation from beyond the frontier, or to have any effect on the local industry.

2. A statement of receipts from the above source in the several municipalities in the Division for 1876—77 is herewith submitted, together with copies of letters from the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan.

* No. 558 of 18th July 1877 from Hassan.
No. 498 of 7th September from Mysore.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 558, dated Hassan, 18th July 1877.

With reference to your Circular No. 26, dated 11th April 1877, and its enclosure, I have the honor to state that the duty imposed on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories has had the effect of checking the importation of such goods. Its retention is desirable as one of the sources of revenue of the kasba municipalities.

2. A statement shewing the amount of municipal tax collected in the different kasaba municipalities on piece goods from Her Majesty's Territories for the last three years is herewith forwarded.

Statement shewing the Amount of Municipal Tax collected on Piece Goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories for the years 1874—75, 1875—76 and 1876—77.

No.	Names of Municipalities.	1874—75.	1875—76.	1876—77.	Remarks
1	Alur	550 0 6	167 10 9	128 11 3	The amount of tax collected on
2	Saklespur	28 12 1	... ...	141 13 7	foreign piece goods in the town of
3	Arkalgúd	662 1 5	534 14 6	702 8 9	Hassan has been as follows :—
4	Attikuppa	30 7 11	53 13 3	29 2 11	1874—75 1,562 1 5
5	Belur	602 11 10	464 6 10	472 10 4	1875—76 1,286 9 11
6	Chamaraypatna ...	1,636 9 6	1,000 10 5	551 0 4	1876—77 1,025 3 0
7	Nagamangala	73 10 6	36 8 2	8 11 8	
8	Harnhalli	54 4 10	33 13 11	15 6 5	
9	Narsipur	503 1 4	446 12 7	141 5 7	
	Total.....	4,141 11 11	2,738 10 5	2,191 6 10	

From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 498 dated Mysore, 7th September 1877.

In reply to your Circular No. 26 of the 11th April 1877, I have the honor to state that the duty imposed on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories does not appear to have checked the import of such goods, nor affected the local industry.

2. As a very important item of municipal income, I am not in favor of its abolition.

3. The receipts of the several municipalities in the District under the head during the year 1876-77 are given below :—

Names of Taluks.	Duty on Piece Goods imported from H. M.'s Territories.
Mysore Town Municipality	12,842 11 1
Húnsúr do	115 4 9
Seringapatam do	766 13 10
Chamrajnagar kasba do	100 5 1
Yedatore do	173 14 5
Beggaddevankote do	83 15 5
Gundlupet Taluk Municipality	118 9 7
Nanjangúd do	91 4 8
Talkad do	10 4 6
Mandya do	45 4 7
Malvalli do	119 4 8
Total.....	14,467 12 7

No. 2457—Munl. 213, dated Bangalore, 8th October 1877.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the proposal of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, to abolish the duty on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories is based on the returns of a single town, Túmkúr, where it is reported that a trifling sum of Rs. 3—4—0 only has been collected in 1875—76. Judging by the results of the measure in the other Divisions which are noted in the margin, Mr. Saunders remarks that the small collections in Túmkúr must arise from fraud, or inefficient arrangements for collecting the duty, or both. It is manifest that if only Rs. ¾ have been realized during the past year, the tax cannot be said to have operated in any way as a restraint upon trade or to have proved an obnoxious impost.

2. The Chief Commissioner will not object to the duty being abolished in Túmkúr, if satisfactory reasons can be adduced for the measure; but if the duty is to be retained, proper steps should be taken to ensure its being efficiently collected on such goods of this class as are brought into the town for consumption in it.

Division.	Municipalities.	Duty on Piece Goods levied in 1876—77.		
Ashtagram Division.	Mysore Town	12,842	11	1
	Húnsúr	115	4	9
	Seringapatam	766	13	10
	Chamrajnagar	100	5	1
	Yedatore	173	14	5
	Heggaddevankote ...	83	15	5
	Gundlupet	118	9	7
	Nanjangúd	91	4	8
	Talkad	10	4	6
	Mandya	45	4	7
	Malvalli	119	4	8
	Hassan Town	1,025	3	0
	Alur	128	11	3
	Saklespur	141	13	7
	Arkalgúd	702	8	9
	Attikuppa	29	2	11
	Belur	472	10	4
	Channaraypatna ...	551	0	4
	Nagamangala	8	11	8
	Harnhalli	15	6	5
	Narasipur	141	5	7
	Total	17,684	6	5
Nagar Division.	Shimoga Town	2,456		
	Channagiri	167		
	Honnali	13		
	Nyamti	126		
	Shikarpur	91		
	Sorab	181		
	Ságar	445		
	Tirthahalli	406		
	Chikmagalur	1,389		
	Tarikere	120		
	Yedehalli	76		
	Chitaldroog	127		
	Total.....	5,597		
	Grand Total	23,281	6	5

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Commissioners of Nagar and Ashtagram.
„ President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore Town and Cantonment.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th October 1877.

READ again—

Government of India, No 5—519, dated 10th October 1876, and the Chief Commissioner's order thereon, No. 11774—Genl. 240, dated 20th February 1877.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Govt of India, Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Simla, General No. 5267—127, dated Bangalore, 25th Aug 1877

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge receipt of your letter No 5—519, dated 10th October 1876, forwarding, for information and guidance, copy of a letter addressed to the Government of Madras, enclosing for adoption in the Annual Administration Report seven forms of Trade Returns, and in reply to submit that, in concurrence with the opinions which have been expressed by the Commissioners of Divisions, the Chief Commissioner considers that the forms in question are unsuited to a Province like Mysore which has no seaboard, and therefore possesses no facilities for foreign trade, and they are equally inapplicable to Coorg

2 I am desired to add, however, that, in compliance with the instructions of Government conveyed in the letter marginally noted, the Chief Commissioner proposes to take steps to revise the existing forms of trade returns so as to meet local requirements A separate report will be submitted on this subject

No. 314, dated 4th June 1875

From the Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore—*Statistics*, No. 406, dated Simla, 25th September 1877

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 5267—Genl. 127, dated the 25th ultimo, relative to the adoption of certain forms of trade returns in the Annual Administration Report, and in reply to say that the forms referred to in this office Circular No 5—519, dated the 10th October 1876, were obviously intended only for Maritime Governments, and that the circular was addressed to you only with reference to the annual increment to be assumed in the returns of population

2. I am to add that the Government of India will await an expression of your views not only in regard to the forms in which the trade of Mysore is to be exhibited, but also as regards the collection of accurate statistics for their preparation

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No. 6495—170, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH OCTOBER 1877

ORDERED, to be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions, in continuation of this office Circular No. 11774—G. 240, dated 20th February 1877, and to the Superintendent of Coorg for information.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Superintendent of Coorg, with copy of Govt. of India, No. 5—519, dated 10th October 1876.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 10th October 1877.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medical Department, No. 547, Medical, dated Simla, the 25th September 1877.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter* No. 2376, dated the 28th June last, with enclosures, relative to a case of embezzlement of public money which took place in the * lunatic asylum, through a system of frauds carried on for upwards of two years by * * * and * * * * , the native doctor and the writer attached to the institution. These men have, it is reported, been convicted by the Magistrate of the District, and punished with imprisonment and fine, and the overseer of the asylum, Mr. * has been punished with dismissal for having failed to detect and bring to notice the frauds in question.

* To the Government of India in the Financial Department.

2. The Government of India are constrained to think that if proper supervision had been exercised over the subordinate employés by the several medical * officers who were Superintendents of the asylum during these two years, the frauds would have been difficult, if not impossible, at least without the connivance of more officials than were actually concerned. The only excuse for this series of frauds seems to be that they were perpetrated by old and trusted officials who bore a good character, and whose misconduct and connivance were not suspected. But this fact cannot be accepted from the several Superintendents as an adequate explanation for their failure to exercise sufficient vigilance and for their neglect of rules prescribed by Government. Lunatics being themselves unable to make complaints, it is all the more incumbent on the Superintendent of an asylum to exercise thorough and efficient supervision in order to protect them from the fraudulent practices of the subordinate establishment. Moreover, the great mortality that appears to have occurred among the lunatics during the past few years should have attracted the serious attention of the Superintendents, and should have induced them to look more closely to the articles of diet and medical comforts supplied to the asylum.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

3. * * * * *

The ordinary rule with regard to embezzlements of public money is to fix the responsibility on the officer in charge of the money or responsible for its proper expenditure, and to hold him liable for any loss accruing through negligence or laxity of management. The Honorable the President in Council will not, however, in the face of His Honor's recommendation, insist upon the enforcement of this rule in the present case, though he would have been prepared to support the Lieutenant-Governor if His Honor had ordered the recovery of the whole or a part of the money from the officer or officers most to blame.

No. 15—555.

COPY forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information.

No. 6550—GENL. 172, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDERED, to be communicated to all Heads of Departments for information and guidance.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
- „ **Commissioners of Divisions.**
- „ **Deputy Commissioners of Districts.**
- „ **Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D.**
- „ **Chief Engineer, P. W. D.**
- „ **Deputy Accountant General.**
- „ **Military Assistant.**
- „ **Cantonment and Town Magistrate.**
- „ **Judge, Small Cause Court.**
- „ **Inspector General of Police.**
- „ **Superintendent of Inam Settlements.**
- „ **Director of Public Instruction.**
- „ **Conservator of Forests.**
- „ **Anche Bakshi.**
- „ **Superintendent of Government Press.**

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 26th October 1877.

MUNICIPAL.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, No. 2—103, Simla, the 28th September 1877.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to call your attention to the subject of municipal octroi taxation. The views of the Government of India on this subject have from time* to time been plainly declared, and Local Governments and Administrations have been requested to take precautions to prevent octroi from degenerating into a transit duty and to restrict it to its legitimate scope as a tax on consumption in the town where it is levied. It was further stated that should Local Governments and Administrations be unable to compass this end or should their instructions to municipalities within their jurisdiction be ineffectual, there would be no alternative but to prohibit the levy of octroi and to leave the Local Government to devise some other less objectionable mode of taxation. The Government of India are glad to acknowledge that for some time better arrangements were made and that a general desire was exhibited to comply with the instructions issued; but of late years, owing either to the relaxation of vigilance on the part of Local Governments and Administrations or to other causes, the Government of India have seen with concern that in isolated places octroi has again exceeded its proper limits and is at the present moment in different parts of the country acting as a tax on through traffic and affecting injuriously the general trade of the country. It seems desirable therefore to bring this subject again into prominent notice.

* MADRAS.

From Home Department, No. 4448, dated 6th November 1868.

BOMBAY.

From Home Department, No. 4449, dated 6th November 1868.

BENGAL.

From Home Department, No. 4440, dated 6th November 1868.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

From Home Department, No. 4441, dated 6th November 1868.
From Home Department, No. 4444, dated 6th November 1868.
From Home Department, Nos. 89 and 90, dated 6th January 1871.
From Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 15, dated 29th August 1871.
From Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 17, dated 29th August 1871.
From Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 76, dated 6th July 1876.
From Home Department, No. 32, dated 14th March 1877.
From Home Department, No. 76, dated 23rd July 1877.

PUNJAB.

From Home Department, No. 4442, dated 6th November 1868.
From Home Department, No. 88, dated 6th January 1871.
From Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 16, dated 29th August 1871.
From Home Department, No. 938, dated 25th May 1876.
From Home Department, No. 33, dated 14th March 1877.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From Home Department, No. 4443, dated 6th November 1868.
From Home Department, No. 91, dated 6th January 1871.
From Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 18, dated 29th August 1871.

BRITISH BURMA.

From Home Department, No. 4445, dated 6th November 1868.

COORG.

From Home Department, No. 4446, dated 6th November 1868.

HYDERABAD.

From Home Department, No. 4447, dated 6th November 1868.

2. Home Department Resolution Nos. 4440—47, dated 6th November 1868, set forth the principles on which only the levy of octroi was justified. Briefly stated these principles were that town duties on articles of consumption should fall entirely on the population of the town for the benefit of which such taxation was imposed, and that a jealous guard should be kept lest octroi should extend to any article belonging to the transit or general trade of the country. It was further stated that the levy of octroi should be confined to as few articles of local consumption as possible, and the articles were specified on which octroi might and might not be levied. The first set of articles was—

(1) articles of food or drink for men or animals,
(2) animals for slaughter,
(3) articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing,
(4) articles used in the construction of buildings,
(5) drugs, gums, spices and perfumes,
(6) tobacco.

The second set on which the levy of octroi was prohibited was—

(1) articles liable to customs duty and imported into India by sea,
(2) salt,
(3) opium,
(4) fermented or spirituous liquors manufactured in India and drugs liable to excise or abkari duty.

3. These two sets of articles were expressly so fixed that municipal should not encroach on imperial taxation, and that (in the words of the resolution) important general interests should not be overlooked for the sake of small local improvements.

4. It was further ordered that (*a*) on the exportation from a town of dutiable goods the octroi levied on them should be refunded; (*b*) that municipalities should provide bonded ware-houses or other

appliances for the storage of goods in transit, for the use of which reasonable fees might be levied; (*c*) that tolls on entering municipal limits should not be levied except for the use of any bridge, quay, wharf, lock or other work constructed or maintained at the cost of the municipality; (*d*) that goods, the property of Government, should be exempt from municipal taxation.

5. It was admitted that the above restrictions on taxation by municipalities would materially affect their income and that they might find it impossible or difficult to maintain their existing establishments and especially their town police at a proper strength, and a promise was held out that should this be the case, the Government of India would be prepared to accord some relief by revising the existing adjustment of the shares of those charges between the Government and the municipalities. In 1871 numerous representations were received of the serious curtailment of municipal income caused by the operations of the resolution of 1868, and of the consequent inability of municipalities to maintain existing establishments and continue such services as conservancy, road repair, aids to schools, dispensaries and the like. Owing however to financial pressure in 1871, it was not only impossible for Government to come to the aid of municipalities by making some re-adjustment of charges, but it was found necessary to exercise a constant pressure on municipalities to relieve the imperial revenues from police charges to a larger extent than before. From the representations received it was seen that the loss caused to municipalities by the enforcement of the orders of 1868 had mainly arisen from the exemption from duty of English piece-goods, cotton goods of native manufacture, silk and other articles of dress, and metals.

6. It may be noticed that some of the arguments used in view to obtaining permission to again tax some of the exempted articles were that English piece-goods and the finer native textile fabrics were really articles of luxury, and that consequently it was better to tax them and through them the rich than to increase the octroi rates on food-grains and the like, and so enhance the taxation of the poor.

7. On a consideration of these representations the Governor General in Council determined that without prejudice to the principles of the resolution of 1868, some relaxation of the orders exempting articles from taxation might be permitted, and he accordingly ordered * that the following classes of commodities might be added to the list of dutiable goods :—

*Letter Nos. 83, dated 6th January 1871, to Punjab.
Letters No. 89, 90 and 91, to North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Central Provinces.

(7.)—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress;

(8.)—Metals and articles of metal,—provided that the duty on articles falling under these two classes should not exceed one and a half per cent *ad valorem*.

8. As regards bonded ware-houses and refunds the Government of India had called for reports from which it appeared that, while in many places bonded ware-houses had been constructed and nearly everywhere rules for drawbacks or refunds had been prescribed, bonded ware-houses were little resorted to and that it was generally impossible to state what refunds had been made. In explanation of this unsatisfactory state of things various reasons were offered. The Government of the North-Western Provinces explained that in the case of some municipalities the arrangements were such that through traffic could without difficulty take a route entirely outside municipal boundaries; that even when through traffic did pass through municipal limits it could pass without payment of duty in virtue of free passes granted on declaration that the goods were in transit; that on most of the articles, such as grain, the duty was so slight that on exportation it was not worth while to demand a refund. For the unpopularity of bonded ware-houses with traders no definite reason was assigned.

9. In explanation of the small refunds in the Punjab it was urged that it was due partly to ignorance of the rules regarding them, partly to the indifference of traders to take the trouble and delay necessary to obtain a refund, and partly to the influence of the contractors who farmed the octroi.

10. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh, while admitting that refunds in the municipalities within his Province were very small (as a rule none were made in the city of Lucknow) would not allow that "a transit duty is, therefore, levied to any appreciable extent." It was further said that bonded ware-houses were largely resorted to in Oudh.

11. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces reported that in his opinion octroi had not as a rule degenerated into a transit duty, and that the immense grain traffic from Chhatisgarh to Nagpur never passed through the municipal towns on the road but went outside them. He also stated that rules for refund had been inserted in all municipal rules, and he quoted the rule in force in the Nagpur municipality laying down among other things that refunds should only be made when the duty paid exceeded Rs. 10. This limit was undoubtedly too high, and has since been reduced. *

* (Vide paragraph 24 inf.)

12. These reports could hardly be considered satisfactory, but as the subject seemed to be receiving the careful attention of Local Governments and Administrations, the Governor General in Council (in the

orders of 1871 already quoted) directed that no municipality should be allowed to levy octroi on articles of through trade, unless it had been certified to the satisfaction of the Local Government that adequate arrangements had been made by means of bonded ware-houses or drawbacks or otherwise for exempting from duty articles declared to be in transit through a town or which the owners had no immediate intention of selling for local consumption. The matter was explained thus—

"for example in a town where there is a large through trade in corn and sugar not only would the municipality (under the rules which already exist) be bound to make proper arrangements to prevent the taxation of corn and sugar not intended for consumption within the limits of the town, but it would be prohibited from levying duties on those articles even when they were solely intended for local use, unless the Local Government was satisfied that complete arrangements had been made for the protection of the through trade."

13. In the reviews by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab of municipal administration during the year 1871—72, there was a concurrence of opinion that bonded ware-houses were unpopular owing to the system being against the habits of traders—destroying the secrecy of trade—and leading to general confusion owing to the mass of goods which would necessarily be stored together. It was also admitted that refunds had not worked well. His Honor Sir W. Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Province, went into the subject at considerable length. After stating that the orders of the Government of India were that there should be bonded ware-houses and refunds on all goods exported, while the traders themselves desired low rates of duty without bonded ware-houses and without refunds, His Honor remarked—

"The difficulty has been met by a compromise; the principle is this: the committees are required to determine a fair rate of duty not exceeding the maximum of 3 or 4 per cent on consumption for each commodity or class of commodities in which there is a trade. They are next required to estimate how much of the imports is locally consumed. The rate of duty is then reduced in the proportion which the consumption is found to bear to the imports. To take an example. A town imports Rs. 1,50,000 of cloth, consumes two-thirds locally and re-exports one-third; a duty of 1 per cent instead of 1½ per cent is levied. The result is the same as if two-thirds of the imports paid the full rate, the duty being refunded on the remaining one-third.

"The equity of this principle obviously depends on two points:—first, the fact that the import and export trade are in the same hands (else one man's gain would be another's loss); the second, on the accuracy of the estimates of local consumption. As to the first, the system is nowhere allowed except on the express assurance of a general identity of interest between the two trades. As to the second, the importance of obtaining reliable data has been earnestly impressed on all the committees concerned; in fact no committee is allowed to adopt the system until a trustworthy estimate has been framed by them and scrutinized and adopted by Government."

14. After some further remarks explaining how an average consumption was deduced, His Honor decided that a true annual average consumption per head would be for—

Food-grains	7 maunds.
Sugar	15 to 16 seers.
Ghee	3 to 4 „
* * * * *	
	Rs. A. P.
Piece-goods, &c.	4 5 6

In his review of municipal administration in the North-Western Provinces for 1872—73, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor recurred to this system of compromise thus—

"This method can only be adopted when the local retail trade and the wholesale export trade are in the same hands; and it is not sanctioned unless the municipal committee believe that such is the case. Under these circumstances there can be no injury to trade. For the octroi must either be passed on to the customer or be borne by the trader himself as a deduction from the profits of trade. Assuming the former to be the case, so far as it falls as a transit duty it cannot be passed on to the customer in the town where it is ultimately consumed, for the market rate there is dependent on competition from other quarters. It must, therefore, be borne by the customer in the municipality, *i. e.*, the merchant must recover the whole octroi rate he has paid out of the local retail prices. If he cannot do this, he must bear it as a deduction from his profits, *i. e.*, as his share in local taxation. If that share is excessive compared with his trade and the facilities received, he will complain or reduce his operations; and thus its effect upon the local trade is the true test by which the system of rateable reduced duties must be tried; and as to this there is every reason to be satisfied with the judgment of the merchants themselves, who are altogether in favor of the tax and on whom either as members of committees or through their representatives in the committee devolves the primary responsibility of the tax and its rate of incidence. The Lieutenant-Governor has had many opportunities of meeting the municipal committees on his tour and they are not slow in complaining of any grievance they feel. The Government has frequently derived much information and benefit from conferring with them as well as from petitions, and is always ready to enquire into objections and to remove any reasonable ground of complaint. In no case has a tax been continued when it has been shewn to be injurious to the trade it affects, and the general absence of complaints may be taken as a proof that this system of taxation is popular and successful."

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 26th October 1877.

15. Sir W. Muir further in remarking on the considerable variations in the estimates of the consumption of sugar somewhat modified his former estimate and fixed the true annual average consumption per head as 5 or 6 seers of refined and 15 seers of raw sugar.

16. The Government of India, though entertaining some doubts regarding the arguments adduced in support of the system established in the North-Western Provinces, attached much weight to the fact that complaints regarding the system were not preferred, and in their resolution No. 21, dated 10th March 1874, observed—

"The levy of octroi continues to receive His Honor's watchful attention, and the present report shews that in the great majority of the towns the tax neither presses very unduly on the through trade nor remains unproductive by reason of smuggling or careless working."

This system was never approved by Sir J. Strachey who succeeded Sir W. Muir as Lieutenant-Governor, and as since 1872—73 it has not realized the anticipations formed of it, it is expedient to note here the defective nature of the arrangement.

17. Its object was the protection of the through trade, in other words, the relief of goods passing through the town and not consumed therein from the tax levied on goods consumed in the town. The means by which it was sought to effect this was the reduction of the full duty to an extent corresponding with the proportion borne by the home consumption to the total import. It was argued that if the full duty be 1½ per cent, and of the whole import ⅔rds be consumed in the town and ⅓rd exported, the duty will be reduced to 1 per cent. And it was supposed that the operations of the trade would be so conducted that 1½ per cent would be levied on sales within the town and the exported portion go free. It is obvious that the rate of duty is an arbitrary thing. The "full duty" means simply the maximum duty permitted by Government to be imposed, and it might be 5 or 10 or 15 per cent. If the argument were sound then even if the duty were retained at 1½ per cent, instead of being reduced to 1 per cent, it would still be levied only in the town and the through trade would escape. When therefore the object of the arrangement was the protection of the through trade; the system proposed only to protect a trade which needed no protection. What really was protected (granting the argument to be sound) was the home consumption from an excessive rate of duty; for, *ex hypothesi*, the whole duty is thrown upon the home purchaser if he buys any portion of the imports.

18. Further it is said that—

"The octroi must either be passed on the consumer or be borne by the trader himself as a deduction from the profit of trade. Assuming the former to be the case, so far as it falls as a transit duty, it cannot be passed on to the customer in the town where it is ultimately consumed, for the market rate there is dependent on competition from other quarters. It must, therefore, be borne by the consumer in the municipality, *i. e.*, the merchant must recover the whole octroi rate he has paid out of the local retail prices. If he cannot do this, he must bear it as a deduction from his profits, *i. e.*, as his share in local taxation."

19. It seems to have been overlooked in this argument that, although the importer in a municipality cannot be sure that on any one day the goods which he re-exports to a distant mart will not be undersold by "competition from other quarters," yet if he finds that this goes on he will reduce his operations, and thus contract the supply of commodities in the distant mart, and so diminish competition. If he does this he ultimately succeeds in throwing the duty, where all articles on consumption must in the end fall, on the consumer, *i. e.*, a person living at the distant mart and not profiting by the municipal government of the exporting municipality. In addition to this result the adjustment is also effected at the cost of a falling off in the trade of that particular article. If, however, no falling off in trade is caused and the state of the market in the distant mart, owing to competition among the *buyers*, yields enough to cover the duty, it would seem that the whole duty would ordinarily in this country be thrown upon the consumers, whether they be within or without the municipality.

The real benefit derived from the system introduced in the North-Western Provinces is that the duty is reduced to so small an amount that no one feels it as a burden—the consumers pay it without their knowledge, and hence the sellers do not complain. This is indeed the merit of all indirect taxation when it is not pitched at too high a rate.

20. This system of reduced rates of duty was imitated by the Punjab Government and though it does not appear that it was introduced into Oudh or the Central Provinces, it has lately come under the notice of the Government of India that a somewhat analogous arrangement exists in one* (and perhaps more than one) municipality of the Bombay Presidency which provides that importers of goods desirous of doing so may pay duty on goods imported at half the ordinary rates, provided that no refunds shall under any circumstances be made on account of such goods. And it is admitted that importers do find it to their advantage to adopt this course.

* Kurrachee

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 26th October 1877.

21. In practice it has been found that neither in the North-Western Provinces nor in the Punjab has this system worked well, and in despatch No. 27, dated 12th April 1876, in reviewing the Punjab administration report, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State remarked—

"Turning lastly to the head of municipal administration I find it necessary to request Your Excellency's attention to the practice which is stated to prevail in several municipalities both of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces of taxing at a reduced rate the whole of such imports into a town as are subject to octroi duties, leaving the incidence of the tax to adjust itself by a natural commercial process. The danger of octroi duties becoming a burden on the transit trade of towns has already engaged the serious attention of the Government of India whose views on the subject were clearly expressed in the resolution of 6th November 1868. It is true that the practice above referred to has been instituted with the express object of guarding against this danger, but it is nevertheless *primâ facie* opposed to the principles laid down by the Government, and if it be thought desirable to continue it, the greatest scrutiny and vigilance will be required to prevent its practically defeating the purpose which it is designed to accomplish.

"The system of direct collection which has been introduced in those municipalities where the incidence of taxation exceeds 8 annas per head per annum is one well calculated to protect the transit trade. I find that in the Central Provinces this system has been introduced into all municipal towns and the probable effect of the measure is believed by the Chief Commissioner to be such that 'it cannot be long before municipal taxation comes to rest upon a thoroughly sound foundation.' I would suggest for your consideration whether this principle of collection under direct management might not receive the same extension in other administrations as it has received in the Central Provinces."

22. In a later despatch* the Right Honorable the Secretary of State observed regarding municipalities in the North-Western Provinces that, while the average consumption per head in respect of various articles agreed approximately with the "Government standard," the consumption in respect of sugar and cloth was very considerably in excess, and the Secretary of State asked for an explanation of what the "Government standard" was and whether it was proposed to make any alterations in it with respect to these two articles.

* No. 39, dated 18th May 1876.

Explanations having been called for and received† from the North-Western Provinces, the Secretary of State was informed that the "Government standard" was the deduced average consumption per head of population in towns, and that there was no intention of altering the Government standard in regard to sugar and cloth. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces had in his letter said—

† Letter No. 394 A, dated 7th August 1876.

"If therefore the amount of any article taxed is in excess of the Government standard, this is equivalent to saying that it is in excess of what the Government believes to be the actual local consumption; in other words, the octroi is becoming a transit duty, and the fact mentioned by the Secretary of State, with reference to sugar and cloth, shews that these are articles in which this is very apt to be the case. I am to add that the whole subject of municipal taxation continues to have the anxious attention of this Government. It is possible that it may be found necessary in the end to exempt sugar and cloth altogether from taxation. Such a change however would affect the income of most towns very injuriously and perhaps compel the withdrawal of the octroi in many. At the same time there are no articles which can be more properly taxed if measures can only be devised for limiting the incidence of the duty to the inhabitants of the town in which it is levied."

23. In acknowledging this explanation the Secretary of State remarked that, unless it was possible to devise a scheme such as already suggested by him in his despatch of April 1876, it would be better to strictly limit taxation to articles consumed in the town and to tax such articles at a sufficiently high rate to produce the income required for local purposes. It was also added that the lowness of the rates levied was no advantage if it benefited the local consumption to the detriment of the external trade. Although successive Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces have given this matter of municipal taxation great attention, it does not appear from the municipal administration report for 1875-76 that any advance has been made in restricting taxation to the consumption of commodities in towns, and as regards the two commodities to which special attention was drawn, the consumption has been greater and not less—the figures being—

	1874—75.	1875—76.	Government standard.
Refined sugar	13¾ seers.	13 seers.	5—6 seers.
Unrefined sugar	36½ „	38 „	15 „
Cloth	Rs. 10—14—1	Rs. 11—2—7	Rs. 4—6—0

Refunds also were less in 1875—76 than in the preceding year, the figures being Rs. 56,004 and Rs. 68,191, and in 1875—76 one municipality alone refunded over Rs. 24,000, leaving only some Rs. 32,000 to be spread over all the other 71 municipal towns.

24. No reports for late years have been received from the Punjab; from reports received from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces it is apparent that the opinion expressed by him in 1870 that octroi was not acting as a transit duty was either too sanguine or that circumstances have since occurred to make it operate as a transit duty. The matter has however received the Chief Commissioner's attention and improvement has taken place. The Chief Commissioner has arranged that the minimum limit below which refunds shall not be granted shall be very low indeed, and has also fixed or is fixing a convenient limit of time, and has under consideration the means whereby exported goods on which a refund is claimed may be easily identified. Regarding this matter of identification the Government of India are disposed to think that need for it hardly exists. If a merchant exports goods such as sugar, grain or cloth which could not have been made or which could not have grown in the town, it is clear that duty must have been paid on their entry: and while it may be a question as to whether the importer or exporter should receive the refund, it is clear enough that the municipality should not retain it.

25. It seems to the Government of India that much of the improvement reported in the Central Provinces may fairly be ascribed to the system of direct collection prevailing there in all municipalities but one, and the Government of India desire that in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of State this system may be introduced from the 1st day of the ensuing year into all municipalities where octroi is levied. It must not be forgotten that it is to the interest of the farmer of octroi to prevent refunds and throw difficulties in their way; indeed this was one reason assigned by the Punjab Government for paucity of refunds. Another point is that wherever the system of farming has been permitted it has been found impossible to obtain accurate statistics; and it is only from accurate statistics that the Local Governments and Administrations or the Government of India can discern when octroi is exceeding its proper limits of a tax on town consumption.

26. Such being the orders issued and with such results the Governor General in Council would now request all Local Governments and Administrations to take early steps to alter octroi taxation in towns, where such taxation transgresses against the acknowledged principles. Should this measure result in a serious falling off in municipal revenues, it will be for Local Governments to decide whether it may not be desirable to combine direct with indirect taxation or to enhance the rates on articles of consumption. In 1870 the reports shewed that there was a want of fertility in devising new forms of municipal taxation, and some inclination was evinced to copy the imperial income tax and introduce it for municipal purposes. Such a tax is however not suitable for municipalities. Within the past five years the Government of India have been assured by Local Governments and Administrations of the rapid advance of the members of municipal committees in self-government and of the great and growing interest they exhibit in municipal taxation and other matters. It would therefore seem that members of the municipal corporations should best be able to interpret the views of their fellow citizens, and that they should not find it difficult to devise suitable forms of local self-taxation.

27. The Government of India cannot however too emphatically condemn the imposition of taxes on articles which have by the imperial Government been relieved of burdens, such for instance as a high duty on wheat. It was lately brought to notice that at a sea-port town an octroi tax of considerable incidence was levied on this article, and as in this instance the octroi did not fall on consumption alone, the relief accorded by the imperial Government was materially neutralized by the action of the municipality.

28. It has been noticed that in some instances Local Governments have pointed out that the statistics which they submitted might seem to indicate excessive taxation and taxation of through trade in certain municipalities, and it was explained that many municipalities were thriving towns receiving yearly considerable additions to their population, while the figures of population which were used as a basis for deductions were those of a census taken years before. There may be some amount of truth in this remark, and the Government of India are of opinion that if the municipality of any place have reason to believe that the extent of population recorded at the last census has so increased as to vitiate the tests applied, it is competent for the municipality to take a new census.

No. 2627—Munl. 227, dated Bangalore, 26th October 1877.

Ordered., to be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, the Superintendent of Coorg, and the Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore Town Municipal Commissions for information and guidance.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
26th October 1877.

2. Under the orders conveyed in the above, the Chief Commissioner directs that the present system of farming the collection of octroi duties should cease from the 1st January next, or from the date of the expiry of the existing contracts and that arrangements be made for the direct collection of the duties by a special agency.

3. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners and of all municipal bodies should be drawn to the instructions contained in the orders of Government as to the revision of the town duties in accordance with the principles prescribed, in accordance with which octroi duty should be levied only on articles imported into towns for consumption therein. In all towns of any size lying on the main routes of traffic, bonded warehouses should be provided for storing goods intended for exportation.

4. The Commissioners of Divisions, Superintendent of Coorg and the President Municipal Commission at Bangalore, are requested to revise the list of commodities on which octroi duty is now levied, in accordance with the directions laid down, and to submit a statement specifying the articles at present liable to the duty, the rates leviable, and the amount realized therefrom during the past year.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions
,, Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
,, Superintendent of Coorg.
,, Presidents, Municipal Commissions, Bangalore Town and Cantonment, and Mysore Town
,, Dy. Accountant General in Mysore.

PART I.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page
1 to 2	*Report on the quarterly examination of the students of the School of Engineering and Natural Science held in August* 1877. Passing orders on the above.	No. 6311—G. 931, dated 2nd Oct. 1877.	...	...	1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 2nd October 1877.

READ—

Letter No. 2253, dated 12th September 1877, from the Director of Public Instruction.

No. 6311—GENL. 931, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Director of Public Instruction submits report on the quarterly examination of the students of the School of Engineering and Natural Science, held in August last.

2. The students of the senior or third year class of the upper division were examined in the following subjects:—

Engineering Class.	*Forest Class.*
Chemistry.	Chemistry.
Surveying and Levelling, (Theoretical and Practical).	Surveying and Levelling, (Theoretical and Practical)
Engineering.	Botany.
Spherical Trigonometry.	Spherical Trigonometry.

All the students of the Engineering class passed, except Srinivas Rao, who was prevented by illness from attending the examination in Spherical Trigonometry; but, in the other subjects, he obtained 311 marks and ranks 4th in the list as shewn in the margin.

		No. of marks obtained by the students in all the subjects excepting Spherical Trigonometry.
1.	Raghavalu Naidu ...	324
2.	Venkatachari ...	315
3.	Govindachari ...	312
4.	Srinivas Rao ...	311
5.	Balakrishna Tivari ...	302

3. In the Forest class, all the students have passed. Abdul Karim has passed very creditably, having obtained full marks in Chemistry.

4. The juniors or first year students of the upper division have all passed the examination in the following subjects:—

Algebra.
Plane Trigonometry.
Surveying (Theoretical) and Levelling.
Drawing.
Co-ordinate Geometry.

5. The 1st class of the lower division was examined in the subjects noted below:—

Algebra.
Plane Trigonometry.
Surveying (Theoretical).
Drawing.
Euclid.

All the students obtained more than one-third of the maximum number of marks, but applying the Chief Commissioner's ruling, contained in para 5 of this office Proceedings No. 2435—Edl. 3, dated 8th June 1877, the following students, who failed in one or more individual subjects, are declared as not having passed:—

Arumugam Modaliar.
Raghunathaiengar.
Ananda Rao.
Srinivas Rao.

These four students however are allowed to remain in the institution, with a warning that, if they again fail to pass in any of the subjects in which they are examined at the close of the next quarter, they will be dismissed.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.
" Chief Engineer, P. W. D.
" Conservator of Forests.

PART I.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
dex Nos. of the ceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Amounts drawn by certain Deputy Commissioners in excess of the grants sanctioned on account of relief kitchens in their Districts.* Communicating to Deputy Commissioners a letter from the Deputy Accountant General on the subject.	Circular No. 9, dated 3rd Oct. 1877.	...	...	1
3	*Rules for the guidance of officers in charge of relief works.* Asking Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to report if the above have been carried out, especially with reference to Rule 3.	Famine Cir. No. 11, dated 3rd Oct. 1877.	...	No. 465—228, dated 23rd May 1877.	1
4	*Weekly statement of rain-fall.* Prescribing a form for adoption.	Fam. Cir. No. 14, dated 5th Oct. 1877.	..	No. 2, dated 19th Sept. 1877.	2
5	*Mysore Famine Code.* Circulating copies of the above for guidance.	Cir. No. 16, dated 6th Oct. 1877.	...	...	2
6	*Takavi advances.* Sanctioning a grant of Rs. 2,500 per taluk.	No. 523, dated 12th Oct. 1877.	...	...	3
7	*Scale of food for paupers in relief camps.*	No. 616, dated 17th Oct. 1877.	...	...	4
8	*Taluk condition reports for the week ending 22nd September 1877.* Commenting on the above.	No. 584, dated 18th Oct. 1877.	...	...	5
to 10	*Labors of the Mysore Central Famine Relief Committee.* Conveying the cordial acknowledgments of the Chief Commissioner.	No. 585, dated 19th Oct. 1877.	...	...	6 to 7
to 12	*Information regarding tracts threatened with drought or famine.* Communicating to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners a letter from the Government of India on the subject.	No. 673, dated 24th Oct. 1877.	...	...	8
to 14	*"Imprests" allowed for Amildars.* Raising to Rs. 2,000 in those taluks only where large civil relief works are being carried on.	No. 638, dated 25th Oct. 1877.	...	...	8 to 9
to 16	*Memo by Famine Commissioner on civil relief works.* Communicating to Deputy Commissioners for guidance and to Commissioners for information.	No. 669, dated 25th Oct. 1877.	...	...	10
to 18	*Memo by Famine Commissioneron relief works in the Chitaldroog District.* Circulating the above for information.	No. 733. 31/10/77	...	...	11

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 3rd October 1877.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Additional Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Famine Department, No. 3480, dated Bangalore, 27th September 1877.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the sums as per margin have been overdrawn by the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Chitaldroog and Hassan in excess of the grants sanctioned on account of relief kitchens in their respective Districts.

Dy Commr., Bangalore, up to 25th Sept. 1877, (last grant				30th August)	Rs. 1,30,000	Rs. 31,192	7	6
Do	Chitaldroog	11th	do	(Do 30th August)	„ 1,00,000	„ 3,418	14	6
Do	Hassan	20th	do	(Do 15th August)	„ 35,000	„ 14,269	6	8

2. I may mention that before the last grants were sanctioned, the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Chitaldroog had the following sums standing against them as excess drawings on account of kitchens:—

Bangalore	..	..	..	..	Rs.	28,630	6 2
Chitaldroog	..	..	..	..	„	19,291	10 9

3. Under the Chief Commissioner's orders No. 1183—629, dated 18th July 1877, the Treasury Officers are required to report such overdrawals at once to the Commissioner of the Division, and have tacitly been permitted to make advances in excess of grants, in order to obviate the possibility of inconvenience which might arise from a refusal of money demanded by Deputy Commissioners for relief kitchens. But I submit for the Chief Commissioner's consideration that stringent orders should be issued to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to make such timely applications for grants as may admit of sanction being given before payment is required.

CIR. NO. 9, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—Communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and guidance. The District Officers should be strictly warned to apply for money required at least a month before hand.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Famine
Circular No. 11.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 3rd October 1877.

To

Commissioners of Divisions.
Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Sir,

I am directed to call your attention to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 465—228, dated 23rd May 1877, in which certain rules were circulated for the guidance of Officers in charge of Relief Works, &c., and to Rule 3 which directed each Relief Officer to send a Diary in every 10 days, in a form annexed, the 2nd column of which shews the number of villages visited. I am to request information as to whether these orders have been carried out and these diaries submitted, or not: and if they have, I am to ask for a statement from you shewing for each officer under your orders the number of villages visited during each ten-day-period reported on up to the 1st October.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department,
6th October 1877.

Famine.
Circular No. 14.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 5th October 1877.

To

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

SIR,

Adverting to para 5 of my Circular No. 2 of the 19th September 1877, I am directed by the Famine Commissioner to append in the margin a form of statement shewing the rain-fall in each taluk, and to request that the necessary instructions may be issued to the Amildars to ensure the punctual submission of a return in this form with their weekly condition reports. These returns should be carefully collated in the district office and submitted with your weekly report to this office.

Statement of Rain-fall for week ending—

District.	Taluk.	Total rain-fall from 1st May 1877 to end of last week.	Rain-fall during present week.														District Average.
			Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.		Total.		
		Inches. Cents.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

CIRCULAR No. 16, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH OCTOBER 1877.

The undersigned is directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward the "Famine Code" to all Officers engaged in Relief Work, and to express Mr. Saunders' hope that the instructions it contains will be carefully and strictly carried out both in spirit and in letter.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 12th October 1877.

No. 523, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER.—The Famine Commissioner has reported to the Chief Commissioner that he has observed, while on tour, a considerable breadth of cultivable land uncultivated and unsown, and that it is very generally asserted that the ryots have strained their credit with grain merchants so far and run so much into debt for the means of livelihood, that it is difficult or impossible for them now to obtain seed grain; and he therefore recommends a liberal grant of Takavi for this purpose.

2. There are two classes of land to which the above remarks apply; one is batayi land to be sown with Vaisak rice below large tanks. Here seed may be lent by Government with absolute certainty that it will not be diverted from cultivation, since the seed can be soaked and only given out when it has begun to sprout and is ready for sowing and no longer fit for food. It is estimated that 80 seers are usually sown in an acre, or, if economically treated, 60 seers, so that, at present prices, with rice at about 6 seers per rupee and paddy about 12 seers, seed grain will cost 5 rupees per acre. In all unsettled taluks with numerous large tanks, it is probable that there will be at least 400 or 500 acres of land per taluk fit for batayi cultivation, but liable to remain uncultivated for want of seed grain. An allowance of takavi at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per taluk will therefore not be at all excessive. If the taluk is settled and the wet land pays a cash rent, advances of seed may be given at the same rate of 60 seers per acre, and under the same precautions as to soaking the seed.

3. The other case is that of dry land fit for kulthi cultivation, much of which is now unsown. This case is more difficult to treat, because the time for kulthi cultivation is nearly over, and because there is not the same means of securing the seed from misapplication as in the case of rice. But still there must be many instances in which the Amildar will know that the ryot can be trusted to sow the seed, or the Patel can be trusted to see that he does so, and the Chief Commissioner therefore considers that a grant of Rs. 500 per taluk may safely be made for the distribution of kulthi seed in takavi.

4. The principle on which the advance will be made is that when the crop is ripe the value of the seed grain should first be deducted and paid over to Government; but in batayi cases the value of the seed will be repaid from the ryot's half after division of the gross produce; in batayi land the half of the gross produce, in kandayam land, the assessment will be paid by the ryot: but no interest will be charged on the seed grain advanced.

5. A grant of Rs. 2,500 per taluk is made to the Districts noted in the margin, to be employed in the distribution of rice and kulthi seed. The Chief Commissioner looks to Deputy Commissioners and to Amildars to use all possible efforts and precautions to ensure the proper application of this grant and to see that the advance is ultimately recovered from the recipients. If Deputy Commissioners are satisfied that a larger grant can be made in any taluk with advantage and safety, they are authorized to make it, reporting their action at once for sanction.

	No. of distressed Taluks.	Amount of Grant.
Bangalore District...	9	22,500
Kolar do	10	25,000
Túmkúr do	8	20,000
Chitaldroog do	8	20,000
Shimoga do	2	5,000
Kadur do	3	7,500
Hassan do	7	17,500
Mysore do	2	5,000
Total.....	49	1,22,500

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department,
17th October 1877.

No. 616.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 17th October 1877.

The Famine Commissioner regrets to say that the result of several experiments he has made gives him reason to fear that the people in the Relief Camps do not generally get the full daily ration prescribed for them by Government, *i. e.* the equivalent of 1 lb of raw grain or flour. It is necessary to call the attention of all Relief Officers to the extreme importance of seeing that the full ration is distributed, and that neither the stupidity nor the dishonesty of subordinate officials should be allowed to deprive the famine-stricken people of the sustenance which is allowed to be the minimum sufficient to support life.

Although the orders of Government distinctly prescribe that the ration should be measured by weight and not by capacity, many Relief Camps have neither weights nor scales, and the rice or ragi flour is still given out by the seer which is a measure of capacity. The Famine Commissioner therefore directs that at every Relief Camp there should be a pair of scales and a set of standard weights by which every bag of rice or ragi flour should be tested on arrival; and that all Civil Relief Officers should repeatedly test the weight of the food as distributed.

In order to do this it is necessary to establish by experiment what the proportion in weights between raw and cooked food should be. The experiments made by the Famine Commissioner tend to show that a ball of ragi pudding made from half a pound of ragi flour ought to weigh 53 rupees, but in practice he has generally found them weigh when distributed 50 or 51 rupees. Similarly he has found by experiment that rice when boiled with more water than it can absorb swells in weight from 1 lb to $4\frac{4}{5}$th lbs, so that when 2 meals a day are given, each meal ought to weigh $2\frac{2}{5}$th lbs or 96 rupees. But Mr. Elliott has frequently found the meal weigh no more than 2 lbs, so that in both these cases the paupers are deprived of a material portion (from 6 to 16 p. c.) of the nutriment laid down as necessary to support life; in other words they are being slowly starved through the peculations or the ignorance of the relief camp officials. Mr. Elliott would not however assert such a conclusion on the basis of a few experiments only: and he desires that all Relief Officers should experiment on these subjects and report the results which they arrive at. It is necessary to know:—

(1) the weight of 1 seer of raw rice. (*N. B.*—Different kinds of rice differ in their weight for bulk. Seers also differ considerably in different places.)
(2) the weight of 1 lb of rice after it has been fully boiled in as much water as it can absorb. [*N. B.*—If it has not enough water given, it will weigh light. According to one of the experiments made by the Famine Commissioner 8 seers of dry rice will take 16 seers (in *capacity*) of water.]
(3) the capacity in seers of rice so boiled. (This is necessary in order to fix the size of the pannikin in which it is distributed.)
(4) the weight of a seer of cleaned ragi. (Madras and Mysore ragi weigh differently.)
(5.) the weight of a seer of ragi flour.
(6.) the weight of 1 lb of ragi flour after it has been cooked.

All these experiments should be made with large quantities.—20 or 50 lbs at a time, so as to eliminate casual errors, and the experiments should be repeated 2 or 3 times, and the results reported through the Deputy Commissioner to the Famine Commissioner.

The same doubt exists in Mr. Elliott's mind as to the sufficiency of the condiments provided: and he requests that each Relief Officer will personally test the cooking of condiments for 100 people—300 pies worth—and will have a sufficient number of distributing cups made of such a size as that each may contain one hundredth part of the decoc-

tion thus brewed. At present in almost every place the "Sáru" or condiment water is served out very much by hap-hazard.

The Famine Commissioner hopes to receive an answer to this order from every District within 10 days of the date of the order reaching the District.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

Circulated to all Deputy Commissioners for report, with spare copies for all Relief Officers.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary, F. D.

Copy to Commissioners of Divisions for information.

No. 584, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER.—The condition reports received from taluks for the week ending 22nd September 1877 having been tabulated and reviewed in this office, the Chief Commissioner makes the following observations:—

Daily average number of coolies employed on works under Revenue Officers.

2. The Amildar of the Belur Taluk has erroneously entered in column 4 of his return the daily average number of persons employed during the penultimate week instead of that of the past week. The Deputy Commissioner's attention is drawn to this.

Expenditure on account of works.

3. The Amildars of the Ashtagram, Nanjangúd, Mandya, Koppa and Dodéri Taluks have not shewn any fresh expenditure during the week under review. Explanation is requested.

Expenditure on account of gratuitous relief.

4. The expenditure in the following taluks exceeds the grant as shewn here under:—

Taluk.	Grant, (including private subscriptions)	Expenditure
Dodballapur ..	47,814 0 0	51,215 13 10
Closepet ..	42,527 0 0	46,137 7 5
Anekal ..	81,190 0 5	94,496 4 8
Maddagiri ..	51,076 8 0	51,518 4 1
Chiknayakanhalli ..	26,294 0 0	28,823 12 4
Sira ..	55,407 9 6	59,016 13 9
Nagamangala ..	14,006 8 6	14,389 14 4
Hosdurga ..	19,668 1 2	22,162 2 7

Prices of food grains.

5. The prices of food grains reported for the past week have not been correctly repeated in column 12 of the returns received from the following taluks:—

Taluk.		As per report for— Week ending 15th Sep. 1877.	Week ending 22nd Sep. 1877
Dodballapur	ragi	5¾ seers.	5½ seers.
Gundlupet	2nd sort rice	3¾ „	4 „
Mulbagal	ragi	6 1/16 „	6¼ „
Kadaba	do	6 „	5¾ „

Errors of calculation.

6. Errors of calculation have been observed in some of the returns as shewn below:—

Taluk.	Column.	Amildars' figures.	Correct figures.
Manjarabad ..	Column 7, "Miscellaneous works." ..	2,485 2 10	2,485 13 10
Do ..	Total of Column 10.. ..	72	16

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 19th October 1877.

From the President of the late Central Famine Relief Committee, Bangalore, To the Additional Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Dept., No. 249, dated Bangalore, 3rd October 1877.

Your letter of 10th ultimo, No. 2, together with letter No. 882 of 8th idem from the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, have been placed before the Central Relief Committee, and the Chief Commissioner will observe from my separate letter No. 242 of the 27th ultimo that the members of that committee have readily consented to act hereafter in the distribution of funds supplied by private charity.

2. In the last named letter, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, whilst conveying his sincere thanks to the members of the Central Relief Committee generally, has specially referred, in terms only too laudatory, to the service which at this time it has been alike my duty and privilege to render. I desire, now that the direct supervision of the Bangalore relief operations has been removed from the charge of the committee of which I was President, to bring prominently to the Chief Commissioner's notice the names of those who have most heartily co-operated with me, and whose claims to special recognition are at the least not inferior to my own. I am well aware that these gentlemen have been actuated in this voluntary service only by a high sense of duty and public spirit ; but the manner in which they have perseveringly labored, with unostentatious devotion, demands full and grateful acknowledgment at my hands.

I would here mention the names of :—

Dr. J. Orr, C. B.	Major R. A. Cole.
Col. H. Wallace, C. B.	Mr. H. Hudson.
Dr. J. Henderson.	,, J. Lacey.
Dr. Ross.	Captain P. Curley.
Col. Prendergast, V. C. C. B.	Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty.
Revd. A. de Kerizouet.	,, V. P. Madhava Rao.

Doctor Orr has zealously worked with me from the first, and I have found him constant in humane efforts towards relief, not only in the organization and visitation of relief camps, but, to the utmost of his ability, also in the provision and superintendence of suitable relief work.

To Doctor Henderson are specially due my cordial thanks for his indefatigable labors, not only in the humane discharge of arduous and harassing professional duties, of which I do not presume to speak, but for his valuable, practical and ever ready help in every branch of our relief operations.

Dr. Ross also has, for long, labored with untiring zeal and humanity amongst the distressed and sick at the crowded Cleveland Town kitchen and hospital.

Colonel Wallace and Mr. Lacey have cheerfully performed much valuable work in organizing and visiting relief houses generally, and in collecting and distributing relief funds. At Alsur a relief kitchen has throughout been managed and supervised by them.

Upon the Reverend Mr. Kerizouet and on Captain Curley have devolved respectively, special labor in connection with the Pettah and Arab lines' kitchens, and their active efforts have produced very useful results.

Latterly, Colonel Prendergast and Major Cole, the former at the Cleveland Town kitchen, and the latter at the other Bangalore kitchens, have given to the committee very energetic and useful help.

Mr. Hudson, with much other official work on his hands, has yet contrived to afford very useful aid. As Treasurer to the committee he has specially labored, with characteristic intelligence, assiduity and care. His assistance has indeed been most valuable.

The work of Secretary has in turn devolved upon Mr. Thumboo Chetty, Mr. Madhava Rao and Mr. Lacey, and they merit my very hearty thanks. The chief portion of the work of this office has fallen upon Mr. Lacey, who has discharged its duties with earnest and hearty alacrity in addition to the work referred to above. Indeed, in all matters appertaining to the relief of distress, Mr. Lacey has throughout labored with unsparing activity and zeal.

Other members of the committee have aided us greatly by their regular attendance at our meetings,

their interested participation in our discussions, and by occasional visits, as opportunities offered or circumstances required, to the relief camps. Of these, I would name :—

Reverend T. Hodson.	Mr. L. Ricketts.
,, J. Liston.	,, T. Leonard.
Major Tredway Clarke.	

Of the native members of the committee, I would name some who particularly exerted themselves specially in the earlier months of the distress. They are for the Cantonment :—

Mr. Govindu Chetty, Rai-Bahadur,	Mr. S. Hemaji Rao,
,, A. R Sabhapati Modaliar,	,, Mahomed Kasim Ghani,
,, A. Narayansami Modaliar, Rai-Bahadur,	,, Abdul Khudus Saib,
,, T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty,	

and for the Pettah :—

Mr. Yalo Mallappa Chetty, Rai-Bahadur,	Mr. Mandi Mariyanna,
,, B. Krishnaiengar,	,, V. P. Madhava Rao,
,, A. Srinivasachari,	

Some of these gentlemen have personally also evinced much liberality, but I am not called upon here at this time to make further mention of these laudable acts. They have been, or, in due course, will, doubtless be suitably represented to the Chief Commissioner.

There are others too who have been employed under the orders of the committee in the supervision and charge of relief camps who have done most useful and meritorious work, of whom, as he was also a member of the committee, I may specially mention Mr. E. Pereira. The services of these public servants are, for the most part, still utilized on duties connected with the famine, and I do not therefore make detailed allusion to their labors here. It will be my agreeable duty fully to represent their services to the Chief Commissioner at a suitable time hereafter when the prevalent distress shall have abated.

No. 585, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner has already, in his Additional Secretary's letter No. 321, dated 2nd instant, expressed his sense of the readiness with which the members of the late committee consented to continue to exist, though under a new name, as distributors of charitable funds.

2. The Chief Commissioner, and he believes also His Excellency the Viceroy, though they did not particularize the valuable services of the medical and other members of the committee, intended in the letters addressed to the President to convey their most hearty appreciation of their services, and it was only the feeling that the benevolent labors of the committee were not yet ended, that the deep obligations under which both the public and the Government lay to the committee were still to be added to, that prevented more than a general recognition of the humane efforts to alleviate suffering that Mr. Gordon with proper warmth now brings to notice. But Mr Gordon still continues as President and the gentlemen who voluntarily came forward to battle with the distress are still at their posts, and the Chief Commissioner, among the pleasing duties which will devolve upon him at the termination of the famine, already, he confidently hopes, drawing to its close will approach none with greater pleasure than the task of acknowledging the work done by the gentlemen whose names have now been mentioned.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The President of the late Central Famine
Relief Committee, Bangalore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 25th October 1877.

From the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Dept., To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 935 (Famine), dated Simla, the 11th October 1877.

Resolution of Government of India No. 212, dated 21st February 1877 (published in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd February.)

By Mr. Secretary Hope's letter of the 15th August last, you were asked to collect and submit to the Government of India, information of the kind described in the papers marginally noted, regarding the tracts subject to the Mysore Administration, which might be threatened with drought or famine. Inasmuch as the favorable change in the season has, for the present, removed fear of drought or scarcity during the coming year, the Governor General in Council directs me to inform you the collection and submission to the Government of India of this information may now be entirely foregone.

2. In the event of the Mysore Administration considering that subsequent change of circumstances makes drought probable in any tract, the required information can then be collected and submitted.

No. 673, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH OCTOBER 1877. .

ORDER THEREON.—The Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts are informed that the information called for in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1921—1089 of the 30th August last need not now be furnished.

2. A report should be submitted as to whether there are any tracts likely to come within the meaning of para 2 of the letter from the Government of India above quoted.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Superintendent of Coorg, with a copy of Proceedings No. 1921—1089, dated 30th August 1877.

READ—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings Nos. 258 and 329, dated 6th and 21st February 1877, respectively.

Note by the Famine Commissioner on Civil Relief Works, Budihal Taluk, Chitaldroog District.

I am sorry to find that the proper method of carrying on Civil Relief Works is not at all understood in this taluk.

In the Amildar's weekly statement for week ending October 6th, he entered four roads, but the payments had no relation to the number of laborers shewn as employed.

For the week ending October 13th, under the column "Description of work" he entered not the name of the work, (as "road from A to B") but the fund from which he supposed (wrongly) that the work would be paid for, as "Imperial Fund," "Local Fund," &c.

The facts appear to be as follows:—On six different roads there used to be a gang of regular coolies employed, who received, men 4 rupees, women 3 rupees a month, and were usually paid every 10 days. Besides these an additional number of relief laborers were employed at the rates laid down in the B scale of wages, and these also were paid every 10 days; they had to come in to Huliyar to be paid, and if the Amildar's imprest was exhausted, which seems usually to have been the case, they were sent away unpaid.

Chiknayakanhalli Road.—A regular gang of about 10 men and 9 women employed. On the 3rd October they were paid 20—12—5 on account of September 20th to 30th: since then imprest was exhausted and no payments were made. No relief laborers.

Sira Road.—A regular gang of 8 men and 10 women employed. They were paid on October 3rd for work done for September 10th to 20th: and on October 12th, for work from October 1st to 10th. Also a gang of about 5 men and 4 women. Relief laborers paid on October 12th, for work done from 1st to 9th.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 25th October 1877.

Honnavalli Road.—Regular gang, 5 men and 5 women ; paid on October 5th for September 20th to 30th, and on 12th for October 1st to 10th. No "Relief laborers."

Hosdurga Road.—Regular gang, 16 men and 13 women ; paid on October 3rd for September 10th to 30th, and on October 12th, for October 1st to 10th. Also relief laborers, 24 men and 29 women, paid on 12th for October 1st to 10th.

Hiriyur Road.—Regular gang, paid on October 3rd for September 11th to 30th ; on 6th, for October 1st to 6th at 4 rupees and 3 rupees per mensem. Also relief laborers, about 6 men and 9 women, paid on October 6th. Nothing paid them in week October 7th to 13th.

Banavar Road.—Regular gang, 12 men and 11 women ; paid on October 3rd for September 10th to 30th ; since then no imprest, and nothing paid. Relief laborers, 8 men and 11 women ; nothing paid in either week for above cause.

Now this statement of facts shews how far these are from being relief works. If people can live 10 days without being paid, they are not in need of relief. My impression is that distinct orders have issued from the Chief Commissioner, enjoining daily or very frequent payments, and even if none such exist, I think common sense should have shewn that this is necessary. The plan of making them come into head-quarters to be paid is most improper. There should be a Supervisor on each work, (*vide* Code) who should see to the work, and to duly payments at first : the numbers should be much larger, and whole families should come on the work: the absence of any children should of itself have shewn the Deputy Commissioner that things were going wrong. When wages are calculated to give only a mere sustenance to the laborer, how are his children to live unless they are on the work ?

The proper course is to concentrate all efforts on one or two roads and to have large gangs there The Timmenhalli Tank will absorb all the labor of the taluk, and perhaps civil relief works are not needed at all ; if so, they should be stopped. But if kept up, they should be efficiently kept up. My impression is that there are a great number of people in need of relief who are suffering severely, but who cannot be induced to go far to work. Now that their fields require some of their time. For such people road work is suitable, and they should be hunted up by the Village Relief Officer and sent to these works. I should recommend the Deputy Commissioner to take up as relief works the two roads from Huliyar to Hosdurga and to Harihar : to place each of them under a Supervisor not lower in rank than a Peshkar or an Inspector of Police (*vide* Code) who should have at least 500 and better still 1,000 laborers under him, and should pay them every other day personally, going up and down the whole length of the line each day. On to these the inmates of relief camps too weak to be sent to Timmenhalli, and the villagers in need of relief, should be drafted, and head coolies and mustering clerks should be appointed in the proportions laid down in the code.

Amildars' imprests should be enlarged to Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000, and they should be warned that if even the imprests are exhausted, they are bound to provide the Supervisor with money for his daily payments. Any Amildar in whose taluk works are stopped, or laborers sent away through any failure of foresight on his part, or any technical objection he may make, will be liable to instant dismissal.

No. 663, dated Bangalore, 25th October 1877.

Order.—On the recommendation of the Famine Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner directs that the maximum amount of "Imprests" allowed for Amildars be raised to Rs. 2,000 in the case of those taluks only where large civil relief works are being carried on ; but Amildars should be warned that if even these imprests are exhausted, they must provide for the payment of coolies on the works. Any Amildar in whose taluk works are stopped, or laborers sent away through any failure of foresight on his part or any technical objection he may make, will be liable to instant dismissal.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
" Examiner, P. W. A.
" Chief Engineer in Mysore.
" Dy. Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 25th October 1877.

Memorandum by Famine Commissioner on Civil Relief Works in * *

Only one work was shewn in last week's report, the road to * * * The figures for this were :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Children under 7.	Women in charge.	Head Coolies.	Total Expenditure.
Week ending Sept. 29th ..	775	3,508	1,084	402	10	35·14	559
Do Oct. 6th ..	949	3,521	412	682	10	42·	512

The average of laborers in former week was 767, in the latter 697. The numbers vary very greatly from day to day. *E. g.* men, 2nd Oct. 241, 3rd 159, 4th 96. This shews that this work is not acting properly as a relief work; people come in merely to fill up an idle day. There are two ways of guarding against this; one is hutting them on the spot, the other is keeping them a day in arrears. I recommend the Sub-Divisional Officer to pay them on Tuesday next, only half a day's wage in the evening; then on Wednesday a full wage at noon; ditto on Thursday; on Friday half a day's wage at noon. In this way they would gradually get a day in arrears and would be more likely to come regularly. There is not much work left to do on this road, only about a mile or 8 days' work, so that it is hardly worth while to hut them.

The wages have not been uniform during the week, but have varied from day to day. In future they should be fixed by the Saturday's bazar rate, and should be unchanged through the week.

The division of "Children" has been from "15 to 10" and "below 10": this was not in accordance with orders. The two classes are from 12 to 7, and below 7.

The "4 pie children" have thus been something quite different from what was intended: they have been young workers, not non-workers, the children of parents on the works. They have frequently not had their parents on the work at all. This will now be corrected.

There was no resident Supervisor on the work; the wages were paid daily by a Gumasta sent out in the evening. The Shekdar was supposed to look after the work and to keep a nominal list, but this was imperfectly done: the list was made afresh every day, and the laborers put into different gangs, instead of being always kept together in the same gangs, classified according to strength, and sent to the same kind of work day after day.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

7th October 1877.

No. 669.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 25th October 1877.

MEMO.

Circulated to Deputy Commissioners of Districts for guidance and to Commissioners of Divisions for information.

"By Order,"

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 31st October 1877.

MEMO.

No. 733.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 31st October 1877.

The following Note by the Famine Commissioner is circulated for information.

"By Order,"
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Relief Works in Chitaldroog.

The Public Works Department Relief Works in this District are as follows:—

(1.) Timmenhalli tank under Mr. Kenrick. The numbers when I visited it were 1,140. The Relief Camps in the neighbourhood (Hiriyur, Huliyar, Chiknayakanhalli, Bhukapatna and Sira) could send about 7,000 more at once if the department were ready to receive them which they were not.

(2.) Dodéri feeder and some other irrigation works north of Dodéri, under Mr. Winckler. The numbers here are, as I understand, about 500 or 600, but I have not seen the works nor received the figures.

(3.) The main road as far as Chitaldroog. There is no relief labor here or hardly any.

Civil Relief Works.—The Deputy Commissioner has not yet prepared the statement called for in my Circular No. 1, dated 14th September 1877, nor is the office able to supply all the information as to the number of laborers, &c., employed. But the list of works in hand has been prepared and I have gone over it with the Deputy Commissioner. The marginal statement shews the numbers in relief camps and on civil relief works in the District on 13th October but since then the numbers in the camps have fallen by about 5,000, entirely through people leaving of their own accord or when sent to relief works, requesting to be allowed to go to their homes instead. Major Armstrong expects that in 6 weeks there will be no need for relief in the District, and therefore the wisest thing to take up is the preparation and collection of metal on the roads.

	Relief camp.	Relief work.
Chitaldroog	400	460
Davangere	2,500	700
Kankuppa	2,000	45
Dodéri	1,600	110
Hiriyur	2,800	450
Huliyar	4,000	220
Hosdurga	1,000	660
Pavagada	3,000	140
	17,300	2,785
Roads to Harihar and Bellary		1,880
		4,665

The following are the roads which with my approval he would take in hand as relief works.

	Taluks.	Road.	Distance.	No. of Laborers.	Supervisor.
1.	Chitaldroog and Kankuppa	Chitaldroog-Ujani	30 Miles.		
2.	Dodéri	Chitaldroog-Chelakere	18 ,,		
3.	Chitaldroog and Hosdurga	Chitaldroog-Dumi	30 ,,		
4.	Hiriyur and Dodéri	Hiriyur-Bellary	75 ,,		
5.	Chitaldroog and Davangere	Chitaldroog-Harihar	48 ,,		
6.	Hiriyur and Budihal	Hiriyur-Huliyar	28 ,,		
7.	Pavagda	Pavagada-Bellary	22 ,,		
8.	Hosdurga and Davangere	Hosdurga-Anagod	46 ,,		

At present roads 4 and 5, which, though imperial, are placed under the Local District Engineer, Mr. Nagavkar, employ the greater part of the relief labor of the district or 1,880, people: the others are scantily fed with labor, about 200 or 300 people at most on each one. Efforts should be made to enlarge these numbers by getting people out of their villages under the rules for village inspection. The Deputy Commissioner is therefore requested to frame an estimate of the numbers likely to be employed, and of the cost, and to obtain sanction for each, stating at the same time what arrangements he proposes to make for supervision. All other relief works should be stopped except a few tanks on which work is still going on which should be finished out of hand, and a list of these should be supplied at once.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

20th October 1877.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	At the instance of the Judicial Commissioner, the sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the extension to this Province of the new Code of Civil Procedure, the Specific Relief Act 1877, and the Indian Contract Act.	2nd Oct. 1877.	
2	A list of casualties among transmarine convicts at Port Blair during the month of July 1877, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.	Do do	
3	The investiture of Mr. B. G. Krishnaiengar, Assistant Commissioner with certain magisterial powers, was gazetted, and a copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner, with remarks.	Do do	
4	The investiture temporarily of Venkatkrishnaiya, Acting Sheristadar of the Harnhalli Taluk, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class within the meaning of section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was notified, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	4th do	
5	Notification investing Ahmad Ali, Peshkar of the Chikballapur Taluk, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, within the meaning of section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with the power to take down the evidence of witnesses and complainants with his own hand in the Kanarese language, was published in the *Mysore Gazette*, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
6	Notification temporarily investing certain Amildars and Peshkars in the Túmkúr District with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class under section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with additional powers referred to in clause 3 (*a*) of section 25, was published in the local Gazette and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	5th do	
7	Notification empowering Mr. Krishnaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, and Venkatramaiya, Amildar of Múdgere, under section 37 of the revised Forest Rules, to try all offences against those rules falling within their jurisdiction, was published in the *Mysore Gazette* and communicated to the Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Government of India in the Foreign Department were informed of the modifications required in the new Limitation Act XV of 1877 before its extension to Mysore, and a draft notification was submitted in accordance therewith for the introduction of the Act to this Province from 1st January 1878.	Do do	Vol. for Aug. 1877, Part II, "Judicial," No 12.
9	With reference to a report by the Anche Bakshi of the occurrence of a mail robbery between Tiptur and Kibbanhalli, the Inspector General of Police was requested to submit a concise report in the matter and of the measures taken to apprehend the offenders.	8th do	
10	A certificate under section 9 of Act XI of 1872 was furnished to the District Magistrate of Dharwar to the effect that a charge of dacoity preferred against one Channa Basappa was one that should be enquired into by the Dharwar Magistrate.	Do do	

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th October 1877.

REVENUE.

READ again—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6006—Rev. 14, dated 18th September 1877, prescribing the power of the Deputy Commissioners to revise Shanbhogs and Patels' charges fixed by the Survey and Settlement Department.

BOMBAY ACT NO. III OF 1874.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Hereditary Offices.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare and amend the law relating to hereditary offices, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

I. This Act may be called the "Bombay Hereditary Offices Act."

Title and application.

It extends to the Regulation Districts and to all villages therein, whether alienated or otherwise, s far as its provisions shall not conflict with the terms on which any such alienated village may have bee secured to the holder thereof.

Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers of Government to deal with any Watan or parts of Watans, or with the profits thereof respectively under Act No. XI of 1852, or Bombay Acts Nos. II and VII of 1863, or any other law at present in force with respect thereto.

II. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said Schedule.

Enactments repealed.

III. Parts VI, VII, VIII and IX, of this Act shall not apply to hereditary offices of lower degree than Patel or Kulkarni, nor to Watans appertaining to such offices.

Application of Parts VI, VII, VIII, and IX.

IV. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,

Interpretation.

"Watan property" means the movable or immovable property held, acquired, or assigned for providing remuneration for the performance of the duty appertaining to an Hereditary Office. It includes a right to levy customary fees or perquisites, in money or in kind, whether at fixed times or otherwise.

It includes cash payments in addition to the original Watan property made voluntarily by Government and subject periodically to modification or withdrawal.

"Hereditary Office" means every office held hereditarily for the performance of duties connected with the administration or collection of the public revenue, or with the village police, or with the settlement of boundaries, or other matters of civil administration. The expression includes such office even where the services originally appertaining to it have ceased to be demanded.

The Watan property if any and the hereditary office and the rights and privileges attached to them together constitute the Watan.

"Watandar" means a person having an hereditary interest in a Watan. It includes a person holding Watan property acquired by him before the introduction of the British Government into the locality of the Watan, or legally acquired subsequent to such introduction, and a person holding such property from him by inheritance. It includes a person adopted by an owner of a Watan or part of a Watan, subject to the conditions specified in Sections 33 to 35 of this Act.

"Family" includes each of the branches of the family descended from an original Watandar : Provided that no sub-division shall be recognized except as hereinafter provided in Section 26.

"Head of a family" includes the chief representative of each branch of a family.

"Representative Watandar" means a Watandar registered by the Collector under Section 25 of this Act as having a right to perform the duties of a hereditary office.

"Officiator" means the person actually performing the duties of an hereditary office for the time being, whether he be a representative Watandar or a deputy or a substitute appointed under any of the provisions of this Act.

"Guardian" means a relation or other person to whom the care, nurture, or custody of any child falls by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed directly the care, nurture, or custody of any child, or in case of dispute the holder of a certificate of guardianship from a competent court.

PART II.—WATAN PROPERTY AND PROFITS THEREOF.

Watandar not to alienate Watan to Non-Watandar without sanction.

V. No Watandar shall, without the sanction of Government, sell, mortgage, or otherwise alienate or assign any Watan or part thereof or interest therein to any person not a Watandar of the same Watan.

Collector may institute legal proceedings for the protection of a Watan.

VI. *Clause* 1. In any case in which it shall appear to the Collector that the institution of legal proceedings is requisite or desirable with respect to any Watan, or the estate, property, funds, or affairs thereof, the Collector shall certify such case in writing under his hand to the Revenue Commissioner, together with such statements and particulars as in his opinion may be requisite or proper for the explanation of such case, and thereupon the said Revenue Commissioner, if upon consideration of the circumstances he thinks fit, shall authorize the Collector to institute and prosecute in the name of the Collector such legal proceedings as may appear requisite or proper for the protection of the Watan, its estates, property, funds, or affairs, by suit or petition in any Civil Court having jurisdiction in the matter. The cost of such proceedings, unless recovered from the opposite party, shall be paid out of the funds of the Watan.

Collector may proceed under Sections 8 to 11, or 13.

Clause 2. The Collector may, if he thinks fit, proceed as provided in Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, or 13 of this Act in lieu of instituting or prosecuting legal proceedings under this Section.

Watan assigned as remuneration not alienable without sanction.

VII. Watan property assigned under Section 23 of this Act as remuneration of an officiator and the profits of Watan property so assigned shall not be alienated or assigned to any person whatever without the sanction of Government.

Watan property passed into possession of person other than officiator liable to contribution for remuneration of Officiator.

VIII. Whenever any Watan, or any part thereof, or any of the profits thereof, whether assigned as remuneration of an officiator or not, has or have before the date of this Act coming into force passed by virtue of, or in execution of, a decree or order of any British Court into the ownership or beneficial possession of any person other than the officiator for the time being, or has or have before such date passed otherwise than by virtue of, or in execution of, a decree or order of any British Court into the ownership or beneficial possession of a Watandar other than such officiator; or when any Watan, or part or profits thereof, not being assigned as remuneration of an officiator has, after the date of this Act coming into force, passed by virtue of, or in execution of, a decree or order of any British Court or otherwise, into the ownership or beneficial possession of a Watandar other than such officiator; such Watan, or any part thereof, or any of the profits thereof, shall be liable under the orders of the Collector to contribution for the remuneration of such officiator in like manner and to the like extent as if no such decree had been passed or no such transfer had taken place.

Collector may declare alienation of Watan property to be under certain circumstances null and void.

IX. *Clause* 1. Whenever any Watan, or any part thereof, or any of the profits thereof, whether assigned as remuneration of an officiator or not, has or have before the date of this Act coming into force, passed otherwise than by virtue of, or in execution of, a decree or order of any British Court, and without the consent of the Collector and transfer of ownership in the Revenue records, into the ownership or beneficial possession of any person not a Watandar of the same Watan, the Collector may, after recording his reasons in writing, declare such alienation to be null and void, and order that such Watan, or any part thereof, or any of the profits thereof, shall from the date of such order belong to the Watandar previously entitled thereto, and may recover and pay to such Watandar any profits thereof accordingly.

Collector may in the case of land recover full rent.

Clause 2. If such part of a Watan be land, it shall be lawful for the Collector, instead of transferring the possession of the land, to demand and recover the full rent ordinarily paid by tenants of land of similar description in the same locality, and the amount so recovered shall be considered as the profits. The decision of the Collector as to what is the full rent shall be final.

X. When it shall appear to the Collector that by virtue of, or in execution of, a decree or order of any British Court any Watan, or any part thereof, or any of the profits thereof, recorded as such in the Revenue records or registered under this Act, and assigned under Section 23 of this Act, as remuneration of an officiator, has or have after the date of this Act coming into force, passed or may pass without the sanction of Government into the ownership or beneficial possession of any person other than the officiator for the time being; or that any such Watan, or any part thereof or any of the profits thereof, not so assigned has or have so passed into the ownership or beneficial possession of any person not a Watandar of the same Watan, the Court shall, on receipt of a certificate under the hand and seal of the Collector, stating that the property to which the decree or order relates is a Watan or part of a Watan, or that such property constitutes the profits or part of the profits of a Watan, or is assigned as the remuneration of an officiator, and is therefore inalienable, remove any attachment or other process then pending against the said Watan, or any part thereof or any of the profits thereof, and set aside any sale or order of sale or transfer thereof, and shall cancel the decree or order complained of so far as it concerns the said Watan, or any part thereof, or any of the profits thereof.

Civil Court shall, on receipt of Collector's certificate, remove attachment on Watan property assigned as remuneration of Officiator.

XI. When any alienation of the nature described in Section 10 of this Act shall take place otherwise than by virtue of, or in execution of, a decree or order of any British Court, the Collector shall, after recording his reasons in writing, declare such alienation to be null and void, and shall either summarily resume possession of such property, or assess it at the rate prescribed in Section 9, Clause 2 of this Act, as he may think fit, and it shall thenceforward revert to the Watan.

Collector may declare null and void alienation of Watan property made after passing of this Act.

XII. It shall be lawful for the Collector whenever it may be necessary, in carrying out the provisions of Sections 8, 9, and 11 of this Act,

Powers of Collector to carry out provisions of Sections 8, 9, and 11.

(*a*) To summarily evict any person wrongfully in possession of any land, or

(*b*) To levy any rent due by any person in the manner that may be prescribed in any law for the time being in force for the levy of a revenue demand.

XIII. Watan property assigned as remuneration of an officiator under Section 23 of this Act and the profits of such Watan property are not liable to process of any Civil Court.

Watan assigned as remuneration not liable to process of Court.

On receipt of a certificate under the hand and seal of a Collector to the effect that certain property designated therein is Watan property so assigned, the Court shall remove any attachment or other process placed on, or set aside any sale of or affecting, such property or the profits thereof.

XIV. *Clause* 1. It shall be lawful for a Collector, for reasons to be stated in writing, to combine two or more Watans held for the performance of similar services in the same village or parts of the same village.

Combination of hereditary offices.

Clause 2. Any such combination made before the date of this Act coming into force shall have the same force as if made under this Act.

Part III.--Commutation of Watans.

XV. *Clause* 1. The Collector may, with the consent of the holder of a Watan, given in writing, relieve him and his heirs and successors in perpetuity of their liability to perform service upon such conditions, whether consistent with the provisions of this Act or not, as may be agreed upon by the Collector and such holder.

Commutation of Service.

Clause 2. Any settlement made for this purpose before the date of this Act coming into force by any Collector or other officer acting on behalf of Government with the holder of any Watan shall have the same force as if made under this Act.

Settlements made before passing of this Act to have same force as those made under this Act.

Clause 3. Every settlement made or confirmed under this Section shall be binding upon both Government and the holder of the Watan and his heirs and successors.

Settlement on whom to be binding.

Clause 4. The word "holder" for the purposes of this Section includes any sole owner or the whole number of joint owners, or any person dealt with as representative of the persons beneficially interested or entered as such in the Government records at the time of the settlement.

Who is a "holder."

Rights of individuals to exact customary service from village servants not affected by this Act.

XVI. Nothing in the last preceding Section shall be held to affect any rights of individuals or village communities to exact such service as may be customary from village servants whose Watans were originally granted or are now held for the performance of such service, but who have been relieved by Government of liability to perform such service to the State.

Assessment of amount of payments in alienated villages.

XVII. When all or any of the property of a Watan consists of payments of whatever description whether in money or kind, made by Jagirdars, Inamdars, Mewasi Chiefs, or others owning or occupying immovable property wholly or partially free from assessment, the Collector may from time to time determine the amount of such payments recoverable; provided that no larger demand shall be made than one equivalent to the amount that would be payable under the scale in force for the time being in the case of Government villages.

Appointment of Panchayat to define rights and duties of certain classes of Watandars.

XVIII. When all or any of the property of a village Watan of lower degree than that of Patel or Kulkarni consists of a right to levy in money or kind directly from individuals, it shall be lawful for the Collector, on the application of any person interested, to cause the nature and extent of such right and of the duties to be performed, and the persons, families, or classes liable to make payment and to perform the duties, to be defined in writing by a Panchayat of five persons, whereof two shall be appointed by the villagers, two by the Watandars, and one, who shall be Sar Panch, by the Collector. The decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Panchayat, provided that in case the villagers or the Watandars fail to nominate members within seven days the Collector shall appoint such members as may be required to constitute a Panchayat of five.

Provided also that, in case the Panchayat do not come to a decision within seven days from the appointment of the Sar Panch, the Collector may himself pass a decision.

The decision of the Panchayat or of the Collector, as above provided, shall be final and binding on all persons or classes whose rights, duties or liabilities have been submitted to such decision.

Mode of fixing amount payable when profits of a Watan fluctuate.

XIX. Whenever on failure of the Panchayat to come to a decision, the Collector acting under the last preceding Section passes a decision, and it appears that the profits of the Watan or part thereof are of fluctuating amount, or are payable in kind, it shall be lawful for the Collector to determine the amount payable and to decide whether the payment shall be made in kind or money.

Validity of settlements made prior to passing of Act.

XX. Any settlement of the nature described in Sections 17, 18, or 19 of this Act, made before the date of this Act coming into force, by a Collector or other officer duly authorized by Government, shall have the same force as if made under this Act.

Settlements for such period as Government may direct.

XXI. Settlements of the nature described in Sections 17, 18, and 19 of this Act, made after this Act comes into force, shall be made for such periods as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct.

Part IV.—Creation and Lapse of Watans.

Creation of new Watans.

XXII. When no Watan exists, it shall be lawful for Government to create one, and in so doing to assign, subject to such sanction as may be required by any Law, or order of the Governor General of India in Council, for the time being in force, such property of Government as to Government may seem fit.

Such Watan shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act, and the Watandars shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed by this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

When a Watan, or part of a Watan, has lapsed or has been confiscated or otherwise lawfully resumed by Government, or when the right of any particular family to hold a Watan does not exist or is not established, it shall be lawful for Government, subject to the sanction mentioned in the first clause of this Section, to assign such Watan, or part of a Watan, to such person or persons as to Government may seem fit.

PART V.—REMUNERATION OF OFFICIATORS.

XXIII. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any other law for the time being in force regarding Service Inams, Cash allowances and Pensions, it shall be the duty of the Collector to fix the annual emoluments of officiators appointed under the provisions of this Act, and to direct the payment thereof to the officiators for the time being.

Collector to fix emoluments of Officiators.

It shall be lawful for the Collector for this purpose to assign Watan property, or the profits thereof towards the emoluments of officiators. The existing assignments shall until altered by competent authority, be taken to have been made under this Section. With the sanction of Government the Collector may, as occasion arises, alter the assignment and may increase or diminish it in value, such increase or diminution being made rateably among the holders in proportion to the profit derived by such holders respectively from the Watan.

Collector may assign Watan property for the purpose.

PART VI.—REPRESENTATIVE WATANDARS.

XXIV. The duties appertaining to any hereditary office shall be performed by the representative Watandars or by deputies or substitutes as hereinafter provided, and by no other persons.

Duties of office to be performed by representative Watandars.

XXV. It shall be the duty of the Collector to determine, as hereinafter provided, the custom of the Watan as to service and what persons shall be recognized as representative Watandars for the purpose of this Act, and to register their names.

Determination and registration of representative Watandars.

XXVI. In determining what heads of families shall be recognized as representative Watandars and what is the custom of the Watan as to service, the Collector shall inquire into and take into consideration the practice heretofore observed from the earliest period for which there are records or other evidence available; provided that he shall not be bound to recognize appointments or sub-divisions which have been made subsequently to the introduction of Act No. XI of 1843, and which he considers to be contrary to the custom of the Watan.

Previous practice to be considered in determining who are representative Watandars.

XXVII. If it shall appear to the Collector that the custom has been for a member of one family only to serve, the Collector shall register the name of the head of such family only as the representative Watandar and no other person.

Registration of head of family as sole representative Watandar.

XXVIII. If it shall appear to the Collector that the custom has been for a member of each of several families to perform the duties either contemporaneously or for successive periods, the Collector shall register the name of the head of each of such families as representative Watandars and no other persons, and where the practice of service in successive periods is proved to exist, he shall decide the order in which the representative Watandars shall officiate.

Registration of heads of families as representative Watandars.

XXIX. *Clause* 1. Where the practice of service in successive periods appears to have existed, but is not proved to the satisfaction of the Collector to have existed at the date of the introduction of Act No. XI of 1843, or when the practice of selection by the Collector from several families prevails, he shall determine who is the head of the eldest family descended from the original Watandar, and shall register his name as sole representative Watandar.

Registration of head of eldest family as sole representative Watandar.

Clause 2. In cases where such several families are not descended from a common ancestor, the Collector shall register as representative Watandars the heads of such families, and establish the practice of service in successive periods.

Registration of heads of separate families as representative Watandars.

XXX. When the practice of service in successive periods has been introduced under the British rule in consequence of the reduction in the number of sharers or the amalgamation of Watans by Government, the head of each family that formerly officiated shall be separately entered as a representative Watandar.

Registration as representative Watandar of head of each family in amalgamated Watan.

XXXI. But if in any case described in Section 29 of this Act the heads of families at any time before the completion of the Register prescribed by this Act agree unanimously in writing, or have in writing, agreed during the inquiry made in the preparation of the existing Registers, as to who are the representative Watandars, and as to the order of service, then the Register prescribed in this Act shall be prepared in accordance with such agreement.

Procedure if heads of families agree as to who are representative Watandars.

Right of service to remain after relinquishment of Watan property.

XXXII. When Watan property or profits have been voluntarily relinquished without abandonment of right of service, such right of service shall be dealt with as if the Watandars were still in receipt of such emoluments.

Notice of adoption if Heir has been adopted prior to the passing of this Act.

XXXIII. In any case in which, before the coming of this Act into force, any registered representative Watandar or his widow shall have adopted an Heir, notice of the same shall, within twelve months from the coming into force of this Act, be given by or on behalf of such adopted Heir to the Collector, who shall register the name of such Heir accordingly. But if such adoption shall be shewn to have been or shall subsequently be set aside by decree of a competent Court, the Collector shall remove such name from the Register.

Notice of adoption when Heir is adopted after the passing of this Act.

XXXIV. In any case in which, after the coming of this Act into force, any registered representative Watandar or his widow shall adopt an Heir, report of such adoption shall within three months be made to the Collector by such Watandar, or by his widow, or in case of their death then by such adopted Heir, or by the Guardian of the latter, and the Collector shall register the name of such Heir accordingly. But if such adoption shall subsequently be set aside by decree of a competent Court, the Collector shall remove such name from the Register.

Procedure if notice of adoption is not duly given.

XXXV. In any case in which report of such adoption shall not be made as herein directed, the Collector shall not recognize the same without the production of a certificate of Heirship, or of a final decree of a competent Court establishing the validity of such adoption.

Death of representative Watandar has to be reported—name of Heir to be registered.

XXXVI. When any representative Watandar dies it shall be the duty of the Patel and Village Accountant to report the fact to the Collector: and the Collector shall, if satisfied of the truth of the report, register the name of the eldest son or other person appearing to be nearest heir of such Watandar as representative Watandar in place of the Watandar so deceased. A certificate of heirship or a decree of a competent Court shall, until revoked or set aside, be conclusive proof of the facts stated or determined in such certificate or decree.

Guardian of minor Watandar to perform duties of minor.

XXXVII. When any head of a family or representative Watandar is under the age of eighteen years, his guardian may, subject to the provisions of Section 51 of this Act, exercise all powers and perform all duties conferred and imposed by this Act.

Part VII.—Periods of Service.

Period for which representative Watandar is to perform duties.

XXXVIII. The periods during which a representative Watandar shall perform the duties shall be as follows :—

In Watans registered under Section 27, the first clause of Section 29, and Section 31 of this Act, the period of service shall be for life.

In Watans registered under Section 28, the second clause of Section 29, and Section 30 of this Act, the period of service, if contemporaneous, shall be for life, and if in successive periods the period shall be fixed at the discretion of the Collector, but for a Patel shall be not less than ten years and for a Kulkarni not less than five years.

Procedure on death of Officiator.

XXXIX. In the event of the officiating Watandar dying before the expiration of his fixed period of service, his heir shall, subject to the provisions of Part VIII of this Act, be entitled to officiate for the remainder of that period.

Election of officiator in rotation Watan.

XL. *Clause* 1. In the case of a Watan in which the representative Watandars are entitled to perform the duties in successive periods, the Collector shall, on the occurrence of the turn of any such representative Watandar to perform the duties, issue a notice to the whole body of registered representative Watandars calling upon them to appear before him at a certain time and place to elect an officiator, or such number of officiators as may be required by the Collector under the provisions of Section 43 of this Act.

Clause 2. If not less than three-fourths, including the Watandar whose turn it is to officiate, of the representative Watandars appear at the appointed time and place and unanimously nominate a fit and proper person or persons being a Watandar or Watandars of the same Watan, the person or persons so nominated shall be entitled to officiate in the place and for the period of service of the representative Watandar whose turn it is to perform the duties.

Clause 3. If the person or persons so nominated be other than the representative Watandar whose turn it is to perform the duties, he or they shall for all the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the duly appointed deputy or deputies of the said representative Watandar.

Mode of appointment if representative Watandars fail to nominate Officiator.

XLI. If in the case of a Watan in which the representative Watandars are entitled to perform the duties in successive periods, the representative Watandars shall not appear at the time and place appointed under the provisions of the last preceding Section, or shall fail to nominate an officiator, or the requisite number of officiators, unanimously, then the provisions of this Act as to service by the representative Watandar entitled to officiate and as to appointment of deputies shall apply.

Part VIII.—Officiating Watandars and Deputies.

Representative Watandar to perform duties of office.

XLII. Every representative Watandar whose duty it is to officiate shall, if a fit and proper person, perform the duties of the hereditary office himself on being so required by the Collector, but may be permitted by the Collector to appoint a deputy.

Collector to determine number of Officiators required.

XLIII. The Collector shall determine the number of officiators, required for the proper performance of the duties of any office from time to time, and for this requirement may call upon the representative Watandar aforesaid to appoint a sufficient number of fit and proper persons as deputies, or may direct service in successive periods by representative Watandars who have hitherto served or are serving contemporaneously.

Collector to appoint Deputy if Watandar fails to appoint.

XLIV. If any requisition of the Collector under Sections 42, 43, 46, or 48 of this Act is not complied with within two months from the date thereof, the Collector may himself appoint a deputy or deputies.

Collector may refuse to accept service of representative Watandar or Deputy nominated by him.

XLV. The Collector may refuse to accept the service of any representative Watandar whose duty it is to officiate, or of any deputy nominated by him, if the Collector has good reason to believe after due inquiry that such Watandar or deputy is of known bad character, or is unfit by reason of physical or mental inability, or by reason of other employment or calling, to perform efficiently the duties of the office.

Procedure if Watandar or Deputy is physically or mentally incompetent to officiate.

XLVI. In the event of any representative Watandar whose duty it is to officiate being or becoming unfit by reason of other employment or calling or physical incompetency, the Collector shall call upon him to appoint a deputy, and in case of his mental incompetency shall himself appoint a deputy. In the event of a deputy so becoming unfit, the representative Watandar, unless himself mentally incompetent, shall be called upon to appoint another deputy in his place.

On cessation of disqualification, representative Watandar entitled to serve.

XLVII. Whenever a representative Watandar whose duty it is to officiate ceases to be disqualified under the provisions of Sections 45 and 46 of this Act, he shall become entitled, if otherwise fit, to serve in person or to appoint a deputy in supersession of any deputy appointed by the Collector.

Second nomination of Deputy.

XLVIII. In the case of any nomination of a deputy the Collector shall allow a second nomination to be made in case of his rejecting the first nomination, and if he shall reject the second nomination, he shall himself appoint a deputy.

Representative Watandar may officiate in place of Deputy removed or rejected.

XLIX. The representative Watandar whose duty it is to officiate, may himself, if otherwise fit, perform the duties in place of any deputy removed, or rejected by the Collector, or deceased.

Collector may nominate Deputy if representative Watandar is rejected or removed.

L. When a representative Watandar has been rejected as being of known bad character, or removed on account of grave misconduct, under the provisions of Section 58 of this Act, the Collector himself may nominate and appoint a deputy.

Female cannot officiate, but may nominate Deputy.

LI. No female shall perform in person the duties of any hereditary office; but if a representative Watandar, or the guardian of a representative Watandar, she may appoint a deputy.

Collector to appoint Deputy when Officiator is suspended.

LII. During the suspension of an officiating representative Watandar or deputy, and during any vacancy, the duties shall temporarily be performed by a substitute, whether a Watandar or not, appointed by the Collector.

LIII. In all other cases, except as provided in Section 58 of this Act, none but a Watandar shall be appointed as deputy, whether by the Collector or any representative Watandar if there be a Watandar of the same Watan fit and willing to serve, and in the event of the representative Watandar declining to appoint a Watandar as his deputy the Collector shall himself appoint one.

Deputy may be stranger in certain cases only

When the Collector himself appoints a deputy under the provisions of Section 50 of this Act he may, if Government so direct, appoint other than a Watandar.

LIV When the Collector appoints a deputy, it shall be for a term not exceeding five years.

Term of appointment of Deputy

When a Watandar entitled to officiate appoints a deputy it shall be for a term not less than five years or for life The term of appointment of a deputy shall cease and determine on the right of his principal ceasing, or on the death of his principal, and any appointment of a deputy on behalf of a representative Watandar under the age of eighteen years shall terminate on the attainment by such representative Watandar of that age

LV. In the event of temporary absence or illness an officiator may arrange with any fit person for the temporary conduct of the duties, but shall be liable in the penalties prescribed in Sections 57 to 61 of this Act

Officiator if absent or ill may appoint a temporary substitute

LVI. When the hereditary right to perform the duties of a hereditary office as deputies of the original Watandar is vested in a family distinct from that of the original Watandar, the custom shall be recognized, and the heads of the family entitled to perform the duties shall be registered and treated as representative Watandars

Head of family to be treated as Watandar when right to perform duties as Deputies of original Watandar is vested in the family distinct from original Watandar.

Part IX —Penalties

LVII. It shall be lawful for the Collector to suspend any officiator from office during inquiry into alleged misconduct, and to punish any such officiator for misconduct or neglect of duty by suspension from office for a period not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding the fourth part of the annual emolument provided for the officiator The order of the Collector shall be final in such cases, except when the penalty is inflicted on a hereditary district officer

Punishment of Officiators

LVIII It shall be lawful for the Collector, with the previous sanction of Government, in case of fraud, the wilful framing of incorrect records, habitual neglect of duty, or other grave misconduct on the part of an officiator, to remove him from office.

Collector may remove Officiator with sanction of Government

LIX Whoever is removed from office under the preceding section shall be ineligible for re employment or continuance in any hereditary office, except with the sanction of Government, and in case he be a representative Watandar and his period of performing the duties recurs, the appointment of a deputy under the provisions of Part VIII of this Act shall on the recurrence of such period be made by the Collector and not by him.

Officiator removed from office ineligible for re employment

LX When any representative Watandar or any deputy or substitute appointed by him is convicted by any Court of Session of any offence in the discharge of his official duties, it shall be lawful for Government to direct the forfeiture of the whole or any part of the Watan or of the profits thereof.

Forfeiture of Watan for misconduct

LXI. All deputies appointed under this Act shall be subject to the same rules in the performance of the duties of their offices, and to the same penalties, except as otherwise provided, as the representative Watandars themselves are subject to when officiating, and in the case specified in Section 58 of this Act it shall be lawful for Government to direct the forfeiture of the life interest in the Watan of the representative Watandar entitled to officiate, whether the officiator guilty of misconduct be such representative Watandar himself or a deputy appointed by him.

Forfeiture of life interest of Officiator and Deputy for misconduct of Deputy

LXII. No order shall be passed under this part except upon perusal of the judgment of a Court or after investigation recorded in writing.

Order to be passed after investigation

Part X.—Inferior Village Hereditary Offices.

Application of Part X.

LXIII. This part applies only to hereditary village offices of lower degree than that of Patel or Kulkarni.

Powers granted to Collector.

LXIV. The Collector is empowered, subject to the general control of Government—

(*a*) To register the names of individual Watandars as holders of the office, or to register it as held by the whole body of Watandars.

(*b*.) To determine, when individual names are so registered, the rights, duties, and responsibilities among themselves of the persons so registered, and the mode in which they shall be selected to perform the duties, whether by selection by the Collector or by defined rotation, or by election by the Watandars or otherwise as may be expedient.

(*c*) To require, in cases where the registration is made in the name of the whole body of Watandars, that they appoint so many fit persons as may be necessary to perform the duties which the Collector may assign to them severally and jointly ; such appointment to be made within a reasonable time to be previously fixed and notified to them by the Collector. In default of such appointment being made the Collector may himself appoint.

(*d*.) To provide for and enforce the joint responsibility of the whole body for the neglect of duty or misconduct of any of their number or their representatives ; and in cases where the crime of cattle poisoning is prevalent, with the sanction of Government to attach, during the pleasure of Government, the Watans of the persons whom he may have reason to believe to have been guilty of, or to have connived at, the commission of the crime.

(*e*.) To pass orders in regard to appointment, remuneration, period of service, suspension, fining, and dismissal of persons officiating, the grant of leave of absence and other matters of discipline not expressly provided for by this or any other law for the time being in force.

Part XI.—The Register.

Collector to prepare and keep Register.

LXV. The Collector shall prepare and keep all Registers necessary for the purposes of this Act in the form which Government may from time to time prescribe. There shall be one Register of lands and allowances in consideration whereof liability to perform service exists and another of lands and allowances in respect of which no such liability exists.

Non-Service Register what to contain.

LXVI. In the Register of lands and allowances the holders whereof are exempt from service, the Collector shall specify—

(*a*) The area of the lands, the survey number and assessment, the quit-rent leviable, and the net revenue alienated by Government.

(*b*) The amount and nature of the cash or other allowances and the source from which they are payable.

(*c*) The terms of the settlement under which the exemption is enjoyed.

(*d*) The names of the parties to such settlement with Government as indicated in the Sannads issued to them.

(*e*) Such other particulars as Government may from time to time order to be recorded.

Service Register what to contain.

LXVII. In the register of lands and allowances in consideration whereof liability to serve still exists, the Collector shall specify—

(*a*) The area of the lands, the names of the occupants, the survey number and assessment, the quit-rent, if any, leviable, and the net revenue alienated by Government, the amount and nature of the cash or other allowances, the source from which they are payable, and the land and allowances assigned for the remuneration of officiators.

(*b*) The names of the heads of families and of the representative Watandars.

(*c*) Whether the service is performed by one representative Watandar or otherwise : if by several in successive periods the order in which they are to succeed each other.

(*d*) The proportional share of the Watan possessed by each head of family which may be expressed in annas or fractions of a rupee.

(*e*). The number of officiators required to perform the duties.

(*f*) The nature of the settlement of inferior village Watans referred to in Part X of this Act.

(*g*) Such other particulars as Government may (from time to time) order to be recorded.

Register to be corrected.

LXVIII. The Register kept under this Act shall be corrected or added to on the occasion of any change being made in accordance with the provisions of this Act in the particulars above specified.

Part XII.—Miscellaneous.

Service to be performed by Watandars.

LXIX. All Watandars of whatever denomination whose liability to serve has not been commuted are legally bound, subject to the provisions of this Act, to render such service as has been customary or as is required by law.

Records the property of Government.

LXX. All records which have been or may be prepared by any Watandar in pursuance of the duties of the office, or by order of his superior officer or of the present or former Government, are hereby declared to be the property of Government, and the Collector is hereby empowered to demand their production.

Watandars may sign village records.

LXXI. With regard to hereditary offices not inferior to that of Patel or Kulkarni, it is hereby declared that every head of family shall have the privilege of signing the abstract of village land and revenues or other village papers which it may be customary for him to sign.

Part XIII.—Procedure and Appeals.

Evidence to be taken.

LXXII. *Clause* 1. It shall be lawful for the Collector or other officer conducting an investigation under this Act to take evidence, and in Sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code the words "judicial proceeding" shall be taken to include any proceeding under this Act.

Clause 2. Every person who shall have been summoned to give evidence or to produce any document in his possession, by the Collector or other officer conducting an investigation under this Act, shall be legally bound to attend, or to produce such document.

Orders under Parts III, V, VI, and VII, to be passed after investigation in writing.

LXXIII. *Clause* 1. Except as hereinafter provided in clause 2 of this Section, no order under Part III of this Act directing commutation of a Watan, or under Part V of this Act assigning the remuneration of officiators, or under Part VI of this Act determining the custom of the Watan as to service and what persons should be registered as heads of families or representative Watandars, or under Part VII of this Act determining the periods of service, shall be passed, unless after an investigation recorded in writing and a proper opportunity afforded for the hearing of claims and the production of evidence. In each such investigation, and in removals from office under Section 58 of this Act, the Collector or other officer shall record his decision with the reasons therefor in his own hand writing.

Certain decisions passed since 1866 to be accepted in lieu of fresh investigation.

Clause 2. Unless the Governor in Council shall otherwise direct, decisions passed subsequently to the year 1866 after an investigation recorded in writing, and after a proper opportunity had been afforded for the hearing of claims and the production of evidence, and which are recorded with the reasons therefor, in the hand writing of a Collector or his Assistant or Deputy, shall be accepted, in so far as they may not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, in lieu of fresh investigation and decision under this Act for the purpose of framing the Register required in Section 67 thereof. If any details necessary for the said Register have not been recorded in any decision of the nature described above, but are forthcoming from the evidence taken in connection with such decision, they may be supplied from such evidence in lieu of fresh investigation for the completion of the Register. Such details as may not be forthcoming shall be obtained by such further investigation as the Collector may deem necessary.

Proceeding of Collector under general control of Revenue Commissioner.

LXXIV. The proceedings of the Collector shall be under the general control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Regulation V of 1830, or other Law in force for the time being, and of Government.

Mamlatdar may make investigation under Part X.

LXXV. The Collector may require any investigation under Part X of this Act to be made by a Mamlatdar or Mahalkari, but the decision thereon shall be made by the Collector.

No appeal to lie, save where specially provided.

LXXVI. No appeal shall lie from any order made under Section 64, clause *e* of this Act before final order, nor from any order registering any fact specified under Section 67, clauses *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e* of this Act where the effect of such order is merely to register the same facts as are already recorded in the existing registers kept according to law or under the orders of Government.

Appeals.

LXXVII. Except as hereinbefore provided, one appeal only shall lie from every decision passed after investigation recorded in writing by a Collector, or by an Assistant Collector, or Deputy Collector empowered under the provisions of Bombay Act I of 1868.

Such appeal, if from the decision of an Assistant Collector, or Deputy Collector so empowered, shall lie to the Collector, and shall be made within sixty days from the date of the order appealed against.

Such appeal, if from the decision of the Collector, shall lie to the Revenue Commissioner, and shall be made within ninety days from the date of the order appealed against.

In computing the above periods the time required to prepare a copy of the order or decision appealed against shall be excluded.

Copy of order to accompany petition of appeal. Appeal may be summarily rejected.

LXXVIII. Every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the order or decision appealed against: and it shall be competent for the officer before whom the appeal is presented to reject the appeal if on perusal of the petition it appears to him that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision, or for interfering with the order appealed against.

Government may call for proceedings.

LXXIX. Government may call for and examine the record of the proceedings of any officer for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed, and may reverse or modify the order as shall seem fit, or, if it seem necessary, may order a new inquiry.

Notice how to be served.

LXXX. Service of any notice given under this Act shall be deemed to have been made by the notice being affixed in writing to the wall of the village Chowree or other public place in the village not less than seven days before action is required to be taken by any person thereon.

Recoveries how to be made.

LXXXI. All recoveries of profits from land, assessments, emoluments or penalties under this Act may be made as provided by any law for the time being in force relating to the recovery of the land revenue.

Government to frame Rules.

LXXXII. Government may frame rules not inconsistent with this Act for the guidance of its officers in cases not expressly provided for, and may from time to time modify or revoke any such rules.

Government to determine duties of hereditary Officers.

LXXXIII. Except as is otherwise provided in Section 18 of this Act, Government shall have power, in cases where doubt exists, to determine what duties appertain to any hereditary office.

Grant of powers under Act to Special Officer.

LXXXIV. The Governor in Council may from time to time confer on any officer specially selected for the purpose all or any of the powers and duties which under this Act are required to be performed by a Revenue Commissioner or a Collector, and may authorize the delegation to any Mamlatdar or Mahalkari of the power to fine hereditary village officers in sums not exceeding two rupees.

This Act not to affect Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

LXXXV. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to affect Bombay Act VIII of 1867 or any other law for the time being in force, defining the duties and powers of village officers or imposing penalties for misconduct, and all references in such laws to Act XI of 1843 shall be taken as made to this Act.

SCHEDULE.

Number and Year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. XVI of 1827	Hereditary District and Village Officers inclusive of Village Accountants.	Sections 19 and 20.
Reg. V of 1833	For declaring all Hereditary District and Village Officers when entrusted by virtue of their offices with the charge or collection of the Public money to be officers of receipts and liable to certain penalties for embezzlement and for providing for the recovery of Public money from such officers; for extending the provisions of clauses second, third, fourth, and fifth, Sec. XI, Reg. XVI of 1827 to certain Native Officers on Collector's Establishment and for admitting the employment of deputies of Hereditary District Officers in other cases than those laid in Section XVIII., Reg. XVI of 1827.	Section 4.
Act XI of 1843	For regulating the service of Hereditary Officers under the Presidency of Bombay.	So much as is not already repealed.
Bombay Act III of 1862 ...	To amend Act XI of 1843.	The whole Act.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

JOHN NUGENT,

Bombay Castle, 1st February 1874. Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 6609—17, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner considers that Bombay Act III of 1874 may, with advantage, be introduced into Mysore, with such modifications as may be suited to local requirements; but, before recommending the measure to the Government of India, Mr. Saunders would wish to receive from the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners any remarks and suggestions which they may desire to offer on the subject.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner (for information).

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1142, dated Poona, 25th August 1877.

With reference to Chief Commissioner's order No. 4015—87 of the 20th ultimo, I beg to forward the following observations.

2. All Amrut Mahal kavals hitherto met with in the progress of the survey have of course had their boundaries defined by boundary marks, and the same course will be followed with all kavals met with in future, and so far present practice meets the requirements of para 8 of the order above referred to.

3. But farther in the above para it is directed that all kavals should be assessed and a separate account be kept of their valuations. Is it merely required that a record should be procured of the approximate lump valuation or assessment of the land made over to the Amrut Mahal Department in each kaval? In fact that the Mysore Government should be aware of the value of that which they have parted with for the present.

4. Or is more required than the above described lump valuation? Is it required that the lands included in a kaval which are fit for cultivation should be broken up into survey fields of moderate size, if dry crop land say of about 20 acres, and be defined by boundary marks as other unoccupied waste lands are?

5. From para 9 of the order under reply it would appear possible that this is contemplated, as the possibility of the Amrut Mahal Department giving out portions for cultivation is alluded to. I must note that this breaking up of the kaval lands into survey numbers of moderate size will entail some cost on the survey in measurement, and more in the erection of boundary marks, and a further difficulty will arise in connection with the annual or biennial repair of those marks which would be a good deal damaged by cattle, and which the Amrut Mahal Department would have no interest in preventing, as they would be free of all responsibility for the marks. Therefore unless there is some definite object in view of which I am unaware, I doubt the expediency of incurring the expense of breaking up the kavals into small survey numbers.

6. But under para 9 of the above order the possibility of the Amrut Mahal Department letting out land for cultivation is admitted, wherein several very grave difficulties are involved. First, if this is to be allowed and the assessment recovered by the kaval authorities in the systematic way detailed in the resolution, the kavals must be divided up into convenient sized survey numbers as ordinary Government waste is, and must only be given out for cultivation on the regulated assessment and under the same rules as Government lands, to arrange for which being done is an impossibility.

7. By para 9 it is assumed that all revenue derived from cultivated land within and up to the full survey assessment goes to the kaval authorities. Every bit of land within kavals so given out for cultivation by the kaval authorities is so much dead loss in land revenue to the Mysore State, as if this land was not cultivated kandayem paying land elsewhere would be. It is hardly necessary to pursue this point further to shew the numerous evils which must result from recognizing the practice, which I believe does exist unrecognizedly, of the kaval authorities or their subordinates granting lands for cultivation. It is plain that they may let land at rates less than the survey assessment and thus undersell the Government land.

8. The kavals are given for grazing purposes solely in order to promote the breeding of good cattle; the permission to give out land for cultivation, and thus to enter into competition with the State as the great recipient of land tax, is, I apprehend, not included in the rights of the kaval authorities, and if it is not I would strongly urge in the interests of the Mysore land revenue a consideration of the bearing and results of the order referred to, so far as the admissions made in para 9 are concerned. Unless by the terms of the grant of the kavals giving out lands for cultivation is expressly permitted, it would, it appears to me, be just and expedient to insist on the relinquishment of this practice wherever it exists, and the prohibition of it in the future. If the land is not required for grazing purposes, it should be restored to the Mysore State and not be devoted to another purpose to the detriment of the State revenues.

9. It may be urged that kaval servants are paid by grants of land for cultivation; how far this is permissible under the terms of the agreement is a question; if not distinctly permissible, it is very expedient that the practice be stopped as opening the door to great abuses productive of serious loss to the State.

No. 6809—Rev. 144, dated Bangalore, 20th October 1877.

Order thereon.—With reference to paras 2 to 4 of the above letter, the Chief Commissioner observes that the Amrut Mahal kavals should be surveyed *en bloc*, the total extent and survey valuation of each kaval being recorded. The same course should be followed with regard to the "Palace" kavals.

2. Referring to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Colonel Anderson on the terms of para 9 of this office order No. 4015—87 of the 20th July last, the Chief Commissioner considers it sufficient to observe that he does not contemplate recognizing the right of the Amrut Mahal Department to lease any grazing lands included in the kavals for permanent cultivation. There are frequent instances, it is understood, of patches of land being included in the kavals which are not suitable for pasturage, though comprised in their limits for the sake of convenience. The cultivation of occasional dry crops on such lands could not well be prohibited, unless it be found hereafter that the concession gave rise to evils such as those adverted to by Colonel Anderson.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Executive Commissariat Officer, Húnsúr, in charge, Amrut Mahal Dept.
" Commissioners of Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 26th October 1877.

REVENUE—ALIENATION OF LANDS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 1—149, dated Fort William, the 6th February 1872.

(LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENTS.)

READ again—

Financial Department Resolution No. 557, dated 25th January 1870.
Home Department Circular Resolution No. 229-39, dated 27th April 1870.
Financial Department Resolution No. 1452, dated 23rd June 1870.
Home Department Circular No. 427-36, dated 4th July 1870.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolutions quoted above it was ruled that the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained to the alienation of all Government land, whether actually paying revenue or not, except grants of waste land made under the approved rules, and that Government land, whether paying revenue or not, should not be parted with save under the rules applicable to the expenditure of public money. It was also laid down that if the sale of small plots of escheated land for the benefit of local funds has not been duly sanctioned, it must be considered subject to the above restrictions.

2. Several Local Governments and Administrations having represented the inconveniences arising from a strict adherence to these orders, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to modify them as follows :—

3. Lands to be disposed of will necessarily divide themselves into two classes :—

First—Those which are the property of the State ;

Second—Those which, under competent authority, have been constituted the property of a municipality or other local body.

4. Lands of the first class may be disposed of in various ways—

First—By sale at full market value ;

Second—By sale on favorable terms—
to a public body or association, or to an individual, for a public purpose ;

Third—By gift or grant to—

(*a*) a public body or association, or to an individual, for a public purpose ;

(*b*) private individuals in remuneration for public services to be performed ;

(*c*) private individuals for their private benefit, without reference to future services.

5. As regards lands falling into the second of the above classes, which have been, under a competent authority, constituted the property of a local body, the Government of India will exercise no interference. It will be the duty of Local Governments and Administrations to satisfy themselves that the lands in question have been transferred under proper authority, and, this having been ascertained, the sanction of the Local Government or Administration will be sufficient for the disposal of the lands.

6. As regards lands, the property of the State, such of them as are governed by the rules for the grant of waste lands, will continue to be dealt with under the rules on this subject in force for the time being.

7. As regards lands, the property of the State, other than waste lands, which are sold for full value, no reference to the Government of India need be made where the full value does not exceed Rs. 10,000. Up to this amount the sanction of the Local Government or Administration will in all cases be sufficient. The amount realized by the sale of the land should invariably be credited to the general revenues, and the sale should be duly noticed in the Proceedings of the Local Government or Administration.

8. As regards the sale of lands on favorable terms, for a public purpose, in no case should the recipient pay less than half the full market value of the lands granted; and whenever such full value exceeds the sum of Rs. 1,000, the sanction of the Government of India should be previously obtained. The amount realized by the sale should in all cases be credited to the general revenues, and the sale should be noticed in the Proceedings of the Local Government or Administration.

9. As regards the gift or grant of lands, the previous sanction of the Government of India should be obtained in cases where the value of the grant exceeds Rs. 3,000, when given as a site for the construction of Government Schools, Hospitals, Dispensaries or other public works, at the cost of recognized local funds; where it exceeds Rs. 500, when given for other public purpose, or to a private individual for services to be performed to the State*, or where it exceeds Rs. 100 when the services are to be performed to the community; and in *all* cases of grants to individuals for their private benefit, irrespective of any services to be performed.

* *N. B.*—This does not refer to cases in which the Local Governments may have been separately authorized to dispose of lands under special rules sanctioned by the Government of India.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin.

Madras.	Coorg.
Bombay.	Burmah.
Bengal.	Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces.	Mysore and Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

Ordered, also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Financial Department for information and any further orders that may be considered necessary

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. GEOGHEGAN,
For Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Rev. and Com.,—No. 444—7, dated Nundydroog, 27th April 1872.

Adverting to the Proceedings of Government in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 1—149 of the 6th February 1872, I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to solicit that you will be good enough to obtain the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, as to whether the rule laid down therein, with reference to lands classed under (*c*) clause 3, para 4, is to be considered applicable to the case of building sites granted to ryots who are *bonâ fide* cultivators of Government lands, and paying assessment thereon to Government.

2. Hitherto, such sites have been granted to the class referred to, in Mysore and Coorg, free of charge to the occupant, and looking at all the circumstances bearing on this question, Colonel Meade is disposed to advocate the continuance of the practice in these territories. Should this course be approved, an annual return can be compiled from the registers of such grants, and submitted for the information of Government.

From the Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Rev. and Com., To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,—Land Revenue and Settlement,—No. 458, dated Simla, the 23rd May 1872.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 444—7, dated 27th ultimo, enquiring whether the rule relating to the gift or grant of lands to private individuals for their private benefit is to be considered applicable to the case of building sites granted to ryots who are *bonâ fide* cultivators of Government lands, and who pay assessment thereon to Government.

2. Before replying to your question, the Governor General in Council requests that it may be explained whether the absolute proprietary right in the land is conferred on the ryot, so that he will retain possession of the site or be entitled to sell it, even though he cease to occupy Government land as a cultivator, or whether it is merely the right to occupy the site so long as he continues to cultivate Government land, that is conceded. I am also to enquire whether such grants are made at any time, or only when the land is taken up; and whether these plots are always given from the village site or uncul-

turable land, or from culturable waste, and whether revenue-paying and cultivated land is ever thus assigned.

3. While asking for information on the above specific points, I am to request that the whole conditions of the case may be clearly stated.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Rev. and Com., No. 1269—25, dated Nundydroog, 14th June 1872.

Referring to your letter No. 458 of the 23rd May 1872, on the subject of building sites granted to ryots who are *bonâ fide* cultivators of Government lands and pay assessment thereon, I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to state for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, in reply to the several queries contained in para 2 thereof, as follows :—

I. On a plot of land being allotted for building purposes, to a *bonâ fide* cultivator of Government lands, it becomes his absolute property, even though he should thereafter, from any cause, cease to cultivate such land. In the latter case, however, he would be immediately charged under the mohatarfa rules, according to the prevailing rates in the village, house-tax from which as an agriculturist he had hitherto been exempted. Or should the house change hands from an agriculturist to a non-agriculturist, the tax would be similarly imposed.

II. Such grants are also made to others who pursue different avocations; but they, not being agriculturists, or otherwise specially exempted, would be charged house-tax at once.

III. The building sites are always given from the village sites, or unculturable lands, as far as they will go; but in the event of more being required for new settlers, or for purposes of sanitary improvement, culturable waste is sometimes given should the necessity arise therefor.

IV. Very occasionally also, where no other is available, rent-paying land is given as a special case, the assessment on the land so assigned being remitted, and its extent deducted from its former nomenclature and added to the area of the village site.

From the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Rev. and Com., To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,—Land Revenue and Settlement,—No. 570, dated Simla, the 4th July 1872.

In reply to your letter No. 1269—25, dated 14th ultimo, I am directed to say that, under the explanation given, the Governor General in Council accepts your proposal to exempt from the operation of the rule relating to the gift or grant of lands to private individuals, the building sites on unassessed lands granted to ryots who are *bonâ fide* cultivators of Government lands and who pay assessment thereon to Government.

2. In the case, however, of *assessed* lands, it will be necessary for you to report to the Government of India any assignment thereof which is accompanied by a remission of assessment.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendents of three Divisions and Coorg, General Circular No. 4 of 1872—73, dated Bangalore, 30th July 1872.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to inform you that, on the following explanation being furnished, the Government have been pleased to exempt from the operation of the rule relating to the gift or grant of lands to private individuals, the building sites on *unassessed* land granted to ryots who are *bonâ fide* cultivators of Government land and who pay assessment thereon to Government.

a. On a plot of land being allotted for building purposes to a *bonâ fide* cultivator of Government lands, it becomes his absolute property, even though he should thereafter, from any cause, cease to cultivate such land. In the latter case, however, he would be immediately charged under the mohatarfa rules, according to the prevailing rates in the village, house tax from which as an agriculturist he had hitherto been exempted. Or should the house change hands from an agriculturist to a non-agriculturist, the tax would be similarly imposed.

b. Such grants are also made to others who pursue different avocations; but they, not being agriculturists, or otherwise specially exempted, would be charged house tax at once.

c. The building sites are always given from the village sites, or unculturable lands, as far as they will go; but in the event of more being required for new settlers, or for purposes of sanitary improvement, culturable waste is sometimes given, should the necessity arise therefor.

d. Very occasionally also, where no other is available, rent-paying land is given, as a special case, the assessment on the land so assigned being remitted, and its extent deducted from its former nomenclature, and added to the area of the village site.

2. In the case, however, of assessed lands, it will be necessary to report to the Government of India any assignment thereof, which is accompanied by a remission of assessment, and Colonel Meade desires me to add that no grants that may involve the necessity of the remission of the existing assessment may be proposed, except under very special circumstances.

3. A * form to be filled in shewing all applications for grants for building sites, whether on assessed, or unassessed lands, will be forwarded to you shortly, which should be submitted to this office for the Chief Commissioner's sanction; but applications for land for building sites within the recognized limits of the village site may be disposed of as heretofore.

* Vide Circular No. 2486—9, dated 7th August 1872. R. 17,

From the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agri. and Com., To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, (Land Revenue and Settlements,) No. 2—564, dated Simla, the 1st August 1876.

Referring to the Resolution in this Department, Nos. 141—151, dated the 6th February 1872, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to submit a statement in the annexed form shewing the alienations of land authorized in each year since the beginning of 1873—74. I am also to request that a similar statement may be annually furnished in future for the information of the Government of India.

FORM.

District.	Village, Estate, or Township.	Area in acres.	Estimated yearly rent value.	Estimated market value.	Party or parties in whose favor alienated.	Class of alienation as defined in para 4 of the Resolution.	Grounds for alienating.	Authority sanctioning alienation.	No. and date of orders.	Remarks. (Here enter all further details necessary for a full elucidation of the case not set forth under any of the preceding headings.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 26th October 1877.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 5108—18, dated 18th August 1876.

Order thereon.—Communicated to Commissioners of Divisions, with a request that the information called for in the above regarding alienation of State lands sanctioned since the beginning of 1873—74, may be furnished to this office without delay, for submission to the Government of India.

2. A similar statement should, in future, be submitted annually so as to reach this office not later than the 30th of April.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce—No. 1—653, dated Simla, the 31st August 1877.

LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENTS.

READ again—

Resolution No. 1—141—151, dated the 6th February 1872, prescribing certain rules in respect to the alienation of Government land.

RESOLUTION.—His Honor the President in Council observes that the Resolution read in the preamble makes no express provision for the case of land sold on favorable terms to an individual for his private benefit, without reference to public services to be performed by him. His Honor in Council is accordingly pleased to decide that such sales shall be treated as coming under sub-division (*c*) of head 3 of the heads specified in paragraph 4 of the Resolution, and that, as in the case of gift or grant to individuals for their private benefit, the sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to all such alienations.

2. In the statements called for in the circular from this Department, No. 2—556—566, dated the 1st August 1876, all such alienations should be entered under clause (*c*) of head 3.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin.

Madras.	British Burma.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	Assam.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Mysore and Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Financial Department for information and any further orders that may be considered necessary.

(True Extact)

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

To—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

No. 6964—18, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDERED, to be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and the Superintendent of Coorg, for information and guidance.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Superintendent of Coorg.
" President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore.

MUZRAYI.

Extract from the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2443—181, dated 5th October 1877, Para 1.

"The Chief Commissioner sees no sufficient reason why the cost of the District Muzrayi establishment and contingencies should be debited wholly to the surplus fund of the Kalasa temple, and directs that the charges be defrayed out of the general surplus funds of Devasthans in the Kadur District."

No. 2658—R. M. 208, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing be communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, for information and guidance.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

To—The Dy. Commissioners of Districts,
through Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Accountant General, Mysore.

From the Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore—Political—No. 1965, P, dated Simla, the 13th August 1877.

With reference to your No. 2274—R. 63, dated 6th June 1877, (copy of which was forwarded with your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 2585—G. 56, dated 14th idem, to the address of the Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,) I am directed to invite your attention to Rule No. VII of the Rules for making takavi advances to ryots in Mysore; and to observe that it is not quite clear how the interest on the amount advanced is to be paid, and to enquire whether it is to be paid in addition to each instalment.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Genl. No. 5637—F. 64, dated Bangalore, 1st September 1877.

In reply to Mr. Officiating Under-Secretary Plowden's letter No. 1965, P, dated 13th August 1877, I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to state that No. VII of the Rules for making takavi advances in this Province was framed to provide that the interest on the amount advanced should be paid in addition to each instalment; for instance, if the amount advanced is Rs. 100 re-payable in four quarterly instalments, the 1st instalment would be Rs. 25 + Rs. 1—9—0 being the interest for three months on Rs. 100; the 2nd instalment Rs. 25 + Rs. 1—2—9 being the interest for 3 months on Rs. 75; the 3rd instalment Rs. 25 + 12 annas and 6 pies being the interest on Rs. 50; and the 4th instalment Rs. 25 + 6 annas and 3 pies being the interest on Rs. 25.

From the Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, To The Chief Commissioner of Mysore—Revenue—No. 93, R., dated Simla, the 15th October 1877.

With reference to the correspondence ending with the letter noted on the margin, I am directed to say that the Governor General in Council approves the Rules for making takavi advances to ryots in Mysore, submitted with your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 2585—G. 56, dated 14th June 1877, to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department.

From the Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 5637—F. 64, dated 1st September 1877.

No. 7038—Rev. 19, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered to be communicated to Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Deputy Accountant General, in continuation of this office Proceedings No. 2274—63 of the 6th June 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

From the Officers in charge Nos. 8 and 9 Parties, Mysore Topographical Survey, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept., No. 660, dated Bangalore, 3rd September 1877.

In accordance with the instructions contained in para 3 of Chief Commissioner's order No. 5188—Rev. 13, dated 24th August, we have the honor to submit an estimate of strength and cost of establishment, which we are of opinion would be required for the purpose of completing such portions of the work which were left unfinished last season and which it is most desirable to undertake in order that the details of such portions may be put into a final and tangible shape.

2. With this object in view, we beg to submit a programme of the proposed operations, and an index map with explanatory references, to illustrate the same and also to shew the progress which has already been made in the survey of the Province.

From this statement it will be seen that the completion of the unfinished portions would occupy this small party about 4 months, when it could be employed for the remainder of the season in surveying such of the State forests of which the maps are most urgently needed.

3. We may here bring to notice that the sanctioned budget allowance for the present year, for the two parties as now constituted, is Rs. 1,60,158, so that the saving to the State on the reduced estimate as submitted would be Rs. 1,10,215 per annum.

Budget Estimate of Temporary Party proposed to continue the Topographical Survey of Mysore.

Number.	Articles and Items.	Monthly consolidated Salary.	Annual Amount of each Item.	Total of each Article.	Total.
	Executive Officer.				
	Deputy Superintendent, Offg. 1st Grade, Major H. R. Thuillier, R. E.	1,783	21,396	21,396	
	Upper Subordinate field Establishment.				
2	Assistant Surveyors, 1st Grade	500	6,000		
2	Do do 2nd do	400	4,800	10,800	
	Lower Subordinate field Establishment.				
2	Sub-Surveyors at Rs. 40 each	80	960		
3	Do at Rs. 35 each	105	1,260		
1	Hospital Assistant	25	300		
1	Tindal	13			
1	Daffedar	10			
80	Kalasis, at Rs. 7 each	560			
1	Jamedar	13	* 8,080		
1	Daffedar	8			
20	Peons, at Rs. 7 each	140			
	Famine batta for 100 men at Rs. 1—8—0 each...	150		10,600 ...	
	Office Establishment.				
1	Writer	30	360	360	43,156 ...
	Contingent Charges		3,250	3,250	

*Allowing for men being on half pay during recess season.

Number.	Articles and Items.	Monthly consolidated Salary.	Annual Amount of each Item.	Total of each Article.	Total.
	Travelling Expenses.				
1	Travelling Allowance to Dy. Supt. for six months at Rs. 5 per day	150	900		
4	Do to Assit. Surveyors for six months at Rs. 3 per day	360	2,160		
5	Do to Sub-Surveyors for six months at $\frac{3}{10}$ths of salary ...	55 8 ...	333		
1	Do to Writer for six months at $\frac{3}{10}$ths of salary	9	54		
1	Do to Hospital Assistant at Rs. 15 per mensem	15	90	3,537	
					6,787 ... ...
				Total Rs.....	49,943 ... ...

Proposed Programme of Work for 1877—78 to complete the unfinished portions done during 1876—77.

		Topography Parties.	Probable Time to complete.
Sheet 57.	A	One Assistant Surveyor, Two Sub-Surveyors	Two months.
Sheet 37.	B	One Assistant Surveyor, One Sub-Surveyor	Two months.
Sheet 42.	C	One Assistant Surveyor, One Sub-Surveyor	Two months.
Sheet 33. ..		Party A	Two months.
Sheet 34. ..		Parties B and C ..	Do

Triangulation.

Degree Sheets. VIII, XI, XII.	D	One Assistant Surveyor, One Sub-Surveyor	Four months.

Total, 4 months work for parties A, B, C and D.

On completion of the above and for as long as the state of the season permits, the whole of the parties to be employed on the survey of such of the State forests as are ready to be undertaken.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Surveyor General of India, Simla, General No. 5820—Rev. 127, dated Bangalore, 11th September 1877.

In continuation of my letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward herewith copy of a letter No. 660 of the 3rd instant, from the Officers in charge Nos. 8 and 9 Parties, Mysore Topographical Survey, and of its two enclosures, and to observe that the proposals therein submitted for the reduction of the existing field establishments seem to the Chief Commissioner on the whole suitable.

2. I am to add however that, though Mr. Saunders attaches much value to the services of an officer of the standing and experience of Major Thuillier, it would be desirable, on economical grounds, if his place could be filled by an officer of a junior grade.

3. In the revision of the budget estimate of the Topographical Survey, it will be necessary the Chief Commissioner remarks to bear in mind that the pay of the Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors, who, it is understood, will be available for transfer for special famine duty on the 1st November next, should continue to be drawn from the Topographical Survey Establishment, in accordance with the practice followed with regard to other Departments under similar circumstances, the special travelling batta or allowance being alone debited to the famine account.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Surveyor General of India, Surveys, No. 537, dated Simla, 1st September 1877.

In reply to your letter No. 597, F., dated the 25th ultimo, I am directed to convey the sanction of His Honor the President in Council to the proposals of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, therein reported and agreed to by you, for the temporary employment under the Mysore Public Works Department or on famine relief duty of all the surplus Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors who are not absolutely required for survey work in that Province.

2. The amalgamation of the two survey parties at the end of the present recess is also approved.

3. It is understood that this arrangement involves no alteration in your budget.

No. 538.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore for information.

From the Surveyor General of India, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 655, F., dated Simla, 8th September 1877.

In reply to your Genl. No. 5503—Rev. 120, dated the 30th August, I have the honor of stating for the information of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, that the estimate for the reduced establishment proposed to be retained under a single Executive Officer Major Thuillier, Deputy Superintendent, as rendered to the Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, has my full concurrence and approval, as being the smallest possible nucleus of a party, for completing what survey work may have been commenced and is in hand, and on which any extension of topographical operations might be taken up at any future time, and sufficient to provide for such emergent and necessary works indispensably necessary during the ensuing season.

Dated 24th and 27th August 1877.

2. The Government of India in Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department have fully approved of the proposals made by the Chief Commissioner and submitted with my letter No. F. 597, dated the 25th ultimo, as contained in letter No. 537, dated the 1st instant, copy of which is annexed.

3. I trust the whole of the available Surveyors and Assistants will find suitable employment under the Chief Engineer, as soon as the recess work of the survey is brought up, and that their services may be turned to good account.

4. The proposed programme of survey work seems very judicious and appropriate, if the state of the country will permit of its being carried out.

5. Captain McCullagh having applied for furlough facilitates the reduction of the strength of the establishments.

From the Surveyor General of India, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 742, F., dated Simla, 26th September 1877.

In reply to your letter No. 5820—127, dated the 11th instant, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that his wishes for an officer of a lower grade to Major Thuillier

to be left in charge of all the Surveyors and Assistants of the two combined parties in Mysore cannot possibly be carried out now, as the imperial estimates are not regulated to meet the charge, and it is not practicable to provide for that officer during the ensuing season, in Upper India.

2. I may point out for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner that, as it is, the Mysore estimates will be relieved of 3 out of the 4 officers ordered to be deputed to Mysore, the cost of which was deducted from the imperial estimates. Two having taken (or about to take) furlough, and the third, (Lieutenant Hobday, Assistant Superintendent) is now on our hands without actual provision being made for him in our estimate.

Captain Geo. Strahan, Deputy Superintendent.
Captain J. R. McCullagh, Assistant Supt.

3. Moreover the charge and responsibility of no less than 17 Surveyors and Assistants, left in Mysore with the prospect of future resuscitation for survey work, and with the nucleus of a party left for such employment during the ensuing season, absolutely demands an officer of experience and standing, or a Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, and the reduction of officers thus made is the utmost that can be effected in favor of Mysore, at the expense of the imperial budget.

No. 7051—Rev. 151, dated Bangalore, 30th October 1877.

Order.—The proposals submitted by the Officers in charge of Survey Parties Nos. 8 and 9, in accordance with the instructions contained in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5188—Rev. 13, dated 24th August 1877, having been approved by the Government of India, the estimate of the cost of the reduced establishment amounting to Rs. 49,943 is sanctioned, subject to the orders of the Government of India as to the retention of the Topographical Survey Department in this Province, after the close of the ensuing field season.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Accountant General.
,, Major Thuillier, R. E.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Famine allowances to Anche Runners.* Sanctioning the above for three months from 1st October 1877.	No. 6393—F. 8, dated 5th Oct. 1877.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Receiving copper coins in payment of Government dues.* Authorizing the Deputy Accountant General to receive at par sums within a limit of five rupees.	No. 6437—F. 9, dated 8th Oct. 1877.	...	...	2
5 to 6	*Making penal the offence of demanding or receiving consideration in excess of the value of a stamp sold by a licensed vendor.* Communicating instructions from the Government of India to the heads of departments and amending the subsidiary rules on the subject accordingly.	No. 6474—F. 10, dated 9th Oct. 1877.	...	...	3
7 to 8	*Temporary suspension of the rules for the levy of contributions promised by ryots towards the maintenance of certain tanks.* Passing orders on a proposal for the above.	No. 6199—F. 296, dated 9th Oct. 1877.	..	...	4
9 to 10	*Accounts of Appropriation and Outlay from local fund grants at the disposal of the Public Works Department for* 1876—77. Passing orders on the above.	No. 2569—D. F. 1375, dated 20th Oct. 1877.	.	...	5

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 5th October 1877.

READ—

Letter No. 404, dated 3rd September 1877, from the Anche Bakshi of Mysore,
Docket No. 470—43, dated 27th September 1877, from do

Statement shewing the estimated cost of famine allowance to the Anche Runners, on the main roads in the Mysore Province, at Rs. 1—8—0 each per mensem.

District.	Taluks.	No. of Runners.	Estimated Allowance at Rs. 1 8 0 each.	Total.
	From Bangalore to Shimoga.			
Bangalore ...	Bangalore	20	30 0 0	
	Nelamangala	36	54 0 0	
Túmkúr ...	Túmkúr	29	43 8 0	
	Kadaba	6	9 0 0	
	Chiknayakanhalli	25	37 8 0	
	Honnavalli	17	25 8 0	
Hassan ...	Harnhalli	11	16 8 0	
Kadur ...	Banavar	33	49 8 0	
	Tarikere	19	28 8 0	
Shimoga ...	Shimoga	26	39 0 0	
		222	... ...	333 0
	From Bangalore to Mysore.			
Bangalore ...	Bangalore	15	22 8 0	
	Closepet	38	57 0 0	
Mysore ...	Mandya	36	54 0 0	
	Ashtagram	20	30 0 0	
	Mysore	15	22 8 0	
		124	... ...	186 0 0
	From Bangalore to Hassan.			
Bangalore ...	Bangalore	4	6 0 0	
	Magadi	32	48 0 0	
Túmkúr ...	Kunigal	18	27 0 0	
Hassan ...	Nagamangala	19	28 8 0	
	Channarayapatna	28	42 0 0	
	Hassan	15	22 8 0	
		116	... ...	174 0 0
	Grand Total.....	462	... ...	693 0 0

No. 6393—FINL. 8, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the grant of the full rate of famine allowance for a period of three months from 1st October 1877 at the rate prescribed in the Government of India Resolution No. 3297, dated 19th December 1876, to the anche runners employed on the main anche lines, in accordance with the statement above recorded. The allowance will vary with the price of ragi.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Anche Bakshi.
„ Dy. Accountant General.

READ—

Docket from Secretary to Chief Commissioner to Deputy Accountant General, No. 6024—F. 275, dated 18th September 1877, enquiring whether any objection exists to copper coins being received in payment of Government dues within a limit of five Rs. in each case.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 3543, dated Bangalore, 29th September 1877.

In reply to your letter No. 6024-275 of the 18th instant, I have the honor to state that, besides the necessity which has prevailed during several months past for maintaining current cash in the treasuries, Mysore copper coins not being re-issuable and British copper having been at a high rate of discount, from 1 to 2 annas per rupee, the comparatively small demand for copper by the Public Works Department has presented an obstacle to the freer receipt of such coins at the treasuries. But the stoppage of petty contracts, and the more extensive employment of relief laborers on daily wages are likely to increase the demand considerably.

I would therefore recommend that, until further notice, the District and Taluk Treasuries be authorized to receive sums due by ryots on account of revenue, in British or Mysore copper coins, up to a limit of five rupees worth and at their par value of 16 annas per rupee.

No. 6437—FINL. 9, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER.—The Deputy Accountant General may authorize Treasury Officers to receive, until further orders, sums due by ryots on account of Government revenue, in British or Mysore copper coins within a limit of five rupees worth at par, and should issue a departmental notification to that effect.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
9th October 1877.

From the Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., To the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Separate Revenue—Stamps, No. 2944, dated Simla, the 10th September 1877.

In reply to your letter No. 2858, dated 20th July 1877, I am directed to say that the Hon'ble the President in Council approves of the additional rule, proposed by you, making the demand or receipt of any consideration in excess of the value of a stamp, sold by a licensed stamp vendor, penal. The new provision may, as you suggest, be added to Rule IX of the Rules for the sale of stamps framed under Section 48 of Act XVIII of 1869, which will now be as follows:—

IX.—Every licensed vendor shall without delay deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale on demand by any person tendering the value in any currency, which would be accepted on behalf of the Government by the Collector of the District. A licensed vendor shall not demand or accept for any stamp any consideration exceeding the value of such stamp.

2. The papers accompanying your letter are herewith returned.

Copy of the above letter, and of the one to which it is a reply, forwarded to the other Local Governments and Administrations, and to Mysore, and to the Resident, Hyderabad, for information and guidance.

From the Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, To the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Department, No. 2858—132, dated Nagpore, 20th July 1877.

By Act XVIII of 1869 (the General Stamp Act), the provisions of Act X of 1862, regarding the sale of stamps, were repealed, and, in lieu of these, the former Act invested the Local Governments with the power of framing rules, subject to the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, for the regulation of such sale (Section 48).

2. Rules were accordingly framed for these provinces, a copy of which is annexed for facility of reference. But these rules do not contain any provision for the punishment of a stamp vendor accepting any consideration exceeding the value of the stamp sold, such as was contained in Section 42 of Act X of 1862.

(To be returned.)

3. Owing to the fact that the opinion has been prevalent that this provision of the old law was still in force, no evil results have hitherto followed this omission. But a case having now arisen, it is necessary to rectify the matter. It is a matter of great importance that the demanding or accepting of such consideration should be made penal. Otherwise great extortion may well be looked for.

4. The Chief Commissioner accordingly proposes, with the sanction of the Government of India, to frame an additional rule to the following effect:—"A licensed vendor shall not demand or accept for any stamp any consideration exceeding the value of such stamp." This rule might be added to Rule IX of the rules herewith submitted.

No. 6474—Finl. 10, dated Bangalore, 9th October 1877.

Ordered, to be communicated to the undermentioned officers for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of the Rule as now amended be published in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information in substitution of Rule XI of the Rules published under Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 209, dated 23rd September 1870.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D.
" Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Deputy Accountant General.
" Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
" Inspector General of Registration.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Military Assistant.

To—The Dy. Surgeon General, I. M. D., Mysore.
" Conservator of Forests.
" Controller, Money Order Department.
" Judge, Small Cause Court.
" Superintendent, Government Museum.
" Superintendent, Experimental Farm.
" Superintendent, Government Press.
" Superintendent of Coorg.
" Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 9th October 1877.

READ—

Department of Public Works Secretary's endorsement dated 11th August 1877, transferring for disposal the marginally noted correspondence relating to the temporary suspension of the rules for the levy of contributions promised by ryots towards the maintenance of the following tanks in the Koppa Series, Mysore District.

1. Deputy Accountant General's No. 1882, dated 4th July 1877, to the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, with copy of Mysore Deputy Commissioner's No. 420, dated 26th June 1877.
2. Superintending Engineer's No. 2536, dated 30th July 1877, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
3. Mysore Deputy Commissioner's No. 108, dated 2nd August 1877, to the Superintending Engineer.
4. Memo by Superintending Engineer, dated 9th August 1877, with D. P. W. Secretary's remarks and the Chief Commissioner's orders.

Taluk.	Name of Work.	Serial No.	Registered No.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount of Contribution in Cash promised by ryots.
Mandya	Restoring Dod Kottigere Tank	7	49	956	56
	Do Bidderakatte	8	40	298	50
	Do Bebi	9	39	2,115	300
	Do Mudagundurakere	16	88	1,729	250
	Do Vupparakanhalli	18	101	2,508	350

2. Letter No. 336—108, dated 22nd September 1877, from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, stating that he considers it desirable to postpone the levy of the contributions in the case of the ryots referred to.

No. 6499—FINL. 296, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that, in the case of contributions already fixed, the propriety of remitting the demand may be determined on the merits, in each case, as usual on the application of the Deputy Commissioner.

2. Where the contributions have yet to be fixed, no general rule can be laid down, and it rests with the Deputy Commissioner also to determine after local enquiry whether there are special grounds for recommending or otherwise the imposition of any contribution.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Secretary, D. P. W., returning the file of correspondence received with his endorsement.
„ Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Commissioners of Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions, for information.
„ Deputy Accountant General. } do
„ Examiner, P. W. D. }

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 20th October 1877.

District Funds.

READ—

Docket No. 1858—3046, dated 1st October 1877, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department.

No. 2569—D. F. 1375, DATED BANGALORE 20TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—With the foregoing docket, the Secretary, D. P. W., transmits the Accounts of Appropriation and Outlay from local fund grants placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department in the Mysore Province, for the year 1876—77.

2. Excluding Rs. 1,783, provided for contingencies in the District Fund Budget, under "Establishment," Part IV—A, the amount finally assigned and placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department was Rs. 1,05,208, and the total expenditure Rs. 90,976, as shewn under :—

		Grant.	Expenditure.
Original Works, Communications	..	Rs. 55,578	41,522
Repairs Do	.. ..	„ 9,088	10,619
Establishment	.. ..	„ 24,258	25,366
Tools and Plant	.. ..	„ 1,587	3,580
Grant-in-aid to Foreign Fund Works	..	„ 14,697	9,889
	Total Rs.	1,05,208	90,976

3. The following is an abstract shewing the grant and outlay for each district:—

Districts.	Original Works.		Repairs.		Establishment.		Tools and Plant.		Grant-in-aid to Foreign Fund Works.		Total.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
Bangalore ...	2,025	1,907	...	...	3,167	3,799	1,077	1,731	...	...	6,269	7,437
Kolar ..	2,124	2,045	...	...	2,956	3,150	...	...	2,007	2,207	7,087	7,402
Túmkúr ...	5,000	4,650	...	...	2,595	3,161	...	...	...	...	7,595	7,811
Mysore ..	...	...	...	...	2,883	2,979	...	37	6,005	6,113	8,888	9,129
Hassan ...	1,930	720	...	...	2,942	3,026	510	598	4,000	...	9,382	4,344
Shimoga ...	2,910	710 2	1,520	1,773	3,509	3,349	...	134	...	...	7,939	12,358
Kadur ...	41,589	25,076	7,568	8,846	2,796	2,859	...	...	2,685	1,569	54,638	38,350
Chitaldroog ...	...	22	...	...	3,410	3,043	...	1,080	...	...	3,410	4,145
Total.....	55,578	41,522	9,088	10,619	24,258	25,366	1,587	3,580	14,697	9,889	1,05,208	90,976

4. The lapses amounted to Rs. 14,232, and the outlay in the Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts exceeded the grants by Rs. 1,168, 315, 216, 241, 4,419, and 735, respectively.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

To—The Secretary, D. P. W., Mysore with 10 copies of the Accounts.
„ Commissioners of Divisions with 2 copies of Accounts each.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts with 2 copies of do
„ Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Mysore with 4 copies of do
„ Deputy Accountant General, Mysore, with 2 copies of do

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Abolition of tax on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories into Tumkúr.* Declining to sanction proposals for the above.	No. 2157—M. 213, dated 8th Oct. 1877.	...	...	1—4
3 to 4	*Amended forms of Trade Returns.* Communicating, to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg, correspondence with the Government of India on the subject.	No. 6495—170, dated 9th Oct. 1877.	..	No. 11774—G. 240, dated 20th Feb. 1877	5
5 to 6	*Embezzlement of public money in a Lunatic Asylum.* Communicating to Heads of Departments a letter from the Government of India on the subject.	No. 6550—G. 172, dated 10th Oct. 1877.	...	...	6
7 to 8	*Municipal Octroi taxation.* Communicating with instructions a letter from the Government of India, on the subject.	No. 2627—227, dated 26th Oct. 1877.	...	...	7—13

Municipal.

From the Offg. Commissioner of Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Duftur Department, No. 489, dated Bangalore, 18th January 1877.

With reference to the accompanying extract from the Proceedings of the Túmkúr Municipal Board, I have the honor to request you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the abolition of the tax imposed on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories into Túmkúr, inasmuch as the duty on clothes manufactured in this Province has been abolished.

2. I may observe that the imposition of this tax has prevented to a great extent the importation of the piece goods from Her Majesty's Territories into the Túmkúr kasba.

Extract of the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Túmkúr Municipal Board held on the 27th October 1876.

* * * * *

Petition from the cloth merchants residing within the Túmkúr Municipality, praying that orders about the levy of octroi duty on piece goods manufactured in Her Majesty's Territory and sold within the Municipality may be rescinded. With reference to this petition the members are unanimously of opinion that this duty should at once be abolished; they learn from the report of the Amildar that from the date of the order directing the levy of this tax up to date, the collections have only amounted to the trifling sum of Rs. 3; the members, therefore, resolve to apply to the Commissioner with a view to move the Chief Commissioner to abolish this taxation.

* * * * *

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commissioners of Ashtagram, Nagar and Nundydroog Divisions, and President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore, Genl. No. 37—Ml. 5, dated 7th April 1877.

Letter No. 489 of the 18th January 1877, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, recommending the abolition of duty imposed on piece goods imported into Túmkúr from Her Majesty's Territories.

Requests to report whether the duty imposed on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories has had the effect of checking importation of British manufactured goods, and, if so, whether its retention is desirable or requisite as a means of protecting local industry.

The income of the several municipalities from this source for the year 1876—77 should be reported.

From the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Duftur Department, General No. 201, dated 10th April 1877.

His No. 37, dated 7th instant, requesting a report as to whether the duty imposed on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories has had the effect of checking importation of British manufactured goods, and, if so, whether its retention is desirable or requisite as a means of protecting local industry, &c.

Has the honor in reply to inform that no duties are imposed either by the Town or Cantonment Municipalities on piece goods imported into Bangalore from Her Majesty's Territories.

From the Commissioner of Nundydroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Duftur Department, General No. 214, dated 11th June 1877.

Secretary's No. 37—5 of the 7th April last, calling for a report as to whether the duty imposed on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories has had the effect of checking importation of British manufactured goods.

In reply has the honor to enclose an extract of pára 4 from the Proceedings of the Túmkúr Municipal Board held on the 15th ultimo, recommending the abolition of the duty in question, and to state that the Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr reports that the realization under this heading in that town amounted to Rs. 3—4—0 in June last, and that nothing has been realized since.

Túmkúr is the only town in the Division in which the tax was introduced.

Proceedings of the Municipal Board of Túmkúr, dated 15th May 1877.

Present, Captain Ludlow. — President.

M. R. Ry. Gundappa, Amildar.
Do Mahomed Shamshuddin.
Do Anekar Appanna Chetti.
Do Kambadur Chetti.
Do Sanjiva Bhatt.
— Members.

Regarding the second subject, the Committee are of opinion that as the imposition of the duty on foreign piece goods does interfere in an indirect degree with the importation of such goods, this combined with the fact of the collections being almost unappreciable, prompts the Board to recommend its abolition.

From the Commissioner of Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Duftur Department, Genl. No. 575—Ml. 15, dated Camp Honnali, 30th August 1877.

With reference to your docket No. 37—5, dated 7th April last, I have the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldroog are unanimous in considering that the municipal duty on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories has not had the effect of checking the importation of British manufactured goods. There is no reason therefore to withdraw the protection which the duty now levied may in some cases afford to local industry.

2. A statement shewing the realizations of octroi on piece goods in the several municipalities of this Division during the year 1876—77 is enclosed.

Statement shewing the Realizations of Octroi on Piece Goods in the several Municipalities of the Division during the year 1876—77.

District.	Municipality.	Amount in Rupees of Duty realized.	Remarks.
Shimoga.	Shimoga	2,456	The Municipalities wherein the duty is not levied are:— 1. Sirur, Kadur and Banavar in the Kadur District. 2. Davangere and Haribar in the Chitaldroog District.
	Channagiri	167	
	Honnali	13	
	Nyamti	126	
	Shikarpur	91	
	Sorab	181	
	Súgar	445	
	Tirthahalli	406	
Kadur.	Chikmagalur	1,389	
	Tarikere	120	
	Yedehalli	76	
	Chitaldroog	127	
	Total.....	5,597	

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Duftur Department, Genl. No. 345—Rev. 41, dated 22nd September 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your docket No. 37—5 of the 7th April 1877, and in reply to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that, after consulting the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan, I am of opinion that it does not appear desirable to abolish the municipal duty at present levied on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories, as it forms one of the principal sources of income of the municipalities in the Division. Cases not unfrequently occur in which, to evade the municipal duty, piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories are taken for sale in

villages and other places outside municipal limits; but the duty does not appear to have checked importation from beyond the frontier, or to have any effect on the local industry.

2. A statement of receipts from the above source in the several municipalities in the Division for 1876—77 is herewith submitted, together with copies of *letters from the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan.

* No. 558 of 18th July 1877 from Hassan.
No. 498 of 7th September from Mysore.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 558, dated Hassan, 18th July 1877.

With reference to your Circular No. 26, dated 11th April 1877, and its enclosure, I have the honor to state that the duty imposed on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories has had the effect of checking the importation of such goods. Its retention is desirable as one of the sources of revenue of the kasba municipalities.

2. A statement shewing the amount of municipal tax collected in the different kasaba municipalities on piece goods from Her Majesty's Territories for the last three years is herewith forwarded.

Statement shewing the Amount of Municipal Tax collected on Piece Goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories for the years 1874—75, 1875—76 and 1876—77.

No.	Names of Municipalities.	1874—75.			1875—76.			1876—77.			Remarks.			
1	Alur	550	0	6	167	10	9	128	11	3	The amount of tax collected on			
2	Saklespur	28	12	1	...	...	...	141	13	7	foreign piece goods in the town of			
3	Arkalgúd	662	1	5	534	14	6	702	8	9	Hassan has been as follows :—			
4	Attikuppa	30	7	11	53	13	3	29	2	11	1874—75	1,562	4	5
5	Belur	602	11	10	464	6	10	472	10	4	1875—76	1,286	9	11
6	Chamaraypatna ...	1,636	5	6	1,000	10	5	551	0	4	1876—77	1,025	3	0
7	Nagamangala	73	10	6	36	8	2	8	11	8				
8	Harnhalli	54	4	10	33	13	11	15	6	5				
9	Narsipur	503	1	4	446	12	7	141	5	7				
	Total.....	4,141	11	11	2,738	10	5	2,191	6	10				

From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 498, dated Mysore, 7th September 1877.

In reply to your Circular No. 26 of the 11th April 1877, I have the honor to state that the duty imposed on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories does not appear to have checked the import of such goods, nor affected the local industry.

2. As a very important item of municipal income, I am not in favor of its abolition.

3. The receipts of the several municipalities in the District under the head during the year 1876-77 are given below :—

Names of Taluks.	Duty on Piece Goods imported from H. M.'s Territories.		
Mysore Town Municipality	12,842	11	1
Húnsúr do	115	4	9
Seringapatam do	766	13	10
Chamrajnagar kasba do	100	5	1
Yedatore do	173	14	5
Heggaddevankote do	83	15	5
Gundlupet Taluk Municipality	118	9	7
Nanjangúd do	91	4	8
Talkad do	10	4	6
Mandya do	45	4	7
Malvalli do	119	4	8
Total.....	14,467	12	7

No. 2457—Munl. 213, dated Bangalore, 8th October 1877.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the proposal of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, to abolish the duty on piece goods imported from Her Majesty's Territories is based on the returns of a single town, Túmkúr, where it is reported that a trifling sum of Rs. 3—4—0 only has been collected in 1875—76. Judging by the results of the measure in the other Divisions which are noted in the margin, Mr. Saunders remarks that the small collections in Túmkúr must arise from fraud, or inefficient arrangements for collecting the duty, or both. It is manifest that if only Rs. ¾ have been realized during the past year, the tax cannot be said to have operated in any way as a restraint upon trade or to have proved an obnoxious impost.

2. The Chief Commissioner will not object to the duty being abolished in Túmkúr, if satisfactory reasons can be adduced for the measure; but if the duty is to be retained, proper steps should be taken to ensure its being efficiently collected on such goods of this class as are brought into the town for consumption in it.

Division.	Municipalities.	Duty on Piece Goods levied in 1876—77.		
Ashtagram Division.	Mysore Town	12,842	11	1
	Húnsúr	115	4	9
	Seringapatam	766	13	10
	Chamrajnagar	100	5	1
	Yedatore	173	14	5
	Heggaddevankote ...	83	15	5
	Gundlupet	118	9	7
	Nanjangúd	91	4	8
	Talkad	10	4	6
	Mandya	45	4	7
	Malvalli	119	4	8
	Hassan Town	1,025	3	0
	Alur	128	11	3
	Saklespur	141	13	7
	Arkalgúd	702	8	9
	Attikuppa	29	2	11
	Belur	472	10	4
	Channaraypatna ...	551	0	4
	Nagamangala	8	11	8
	Harnhalli	15	6	5
	Narasipur	141	5	7
	Total	17,684	6	5
Nagar Division.	Shimoga Town	2,456		
	Channagiri	167		
	Honnali	13		
	Nyamti	126		
	Shikarpur	91		
	Sorab	181		
	Súgar	445		
	Tirthahalli	406		
	Chikmagalur	1,389		
	Tarikere	120		
	Yedehalli	76		
	Chitaldroog	127		
	Total.....	5,597		
	Grand Total.....	23,281	6	5

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Commissioners of Nagar and Ashtagram.
„ President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore Town and Cantonment.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th October 1877.

READ again—

Government of India, No. 5—519, dated 10th October 1876, and the Chief Commissioner's order thereon, No. 11774—Genl. 240, dated 20th February 1877.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Simla, General No. 5267—127, dated Bangalore, 25th Aug. 1877.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5—519, dated 10th October 1876, forwarding, for information and guidance, copy of a letter addressed to the Government of Madras, enclosing for adoption in the Annual Administration Report seven forms of Trade Returns, and in reply to submit that, in concurrence with the opinions which have been expressed by the Commissioners of Divisions, the Chief Commissioner considers that the forms in question are unsuited to a Province like Mysore which has no seaboard, and therefore possesses no facilities for foreign trade, and they are equally inapplicable to Coorg.

2. I am desired to add, however, that, in compliance with the instructions of Government conveyed in the letter marginally noted, the Chief Commissioner proposes to take steps to revise the existing forms of trade returns so as to meet local requirements. A separate report will be submitted on this subject.

No. 314, dated 4th June 1875.

From the Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore—*Statistics*, No. 406, dated Simla, 25th September 1877.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 5267—Genl. 127, dated the 25th ultimo, relative to the adoption of certain forms of trade returns in the Annual Administration Report, and in reply to say that the forms referred to in this office Circular No. 5—519, dated the 10th October 1876, were obviously intended only for Maritime Governments, and that the circular was addressed to you only with reference to the annual increment to be assumed in the returns of population.

2. I am to add that the Government of India will await an expression of your views not only in regard to the forms in which the trade of Mysore is to be exhibited, but also as regards the collection of accurate statistics for their preparation.

No. 6495—170, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDERED, to be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions, in continuation of this office Circular No. 11774—G. 240, dated 20th February 1877, and to the Superintendent of Coorg for information.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Superintendent of Coorg, with copy of Govt. of India, No. 5—519, dated 10th October 1876.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 10*th October* 1877.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medical Department, No. 547, Medical, dated Simla, the 25th September 1877.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter* No. 2376, dated the 28th June last, with enclosures, relative to a case of embezzlement of public money which took place in the * lunatic asylum, through a system of frauds carried on for upwards of two years by * * * and * * * , the native doctor and the writer attached to the institution. These men have, it is reported, been convicted by the Magistrate of the District, and punished with imprisonment and fine, and the overseer of the asylum, Mr. * has been punished with dismissal for having failed to detect and bring to notice the frauds in question.

* To the Government of India in the Financial Department.

2. The Government of India are constrained to think that if proper supervision had been exercised over the subordinate employés by the several medical * officers who were Superintendents of the asylum during these two years, the frauds would have been difficult, if not impossible, at least without the connivance of more officials than were actually concerned. The only excuse for this series of frauds seems to be that they were perpetrated by old and trusted officials who bore a good character, and whose misconduct and connivance were not suspected. But this fact cannot be accepted from the several Superintendents as an adequate explanation for their failure to exercise sufficient vigilance and for their neglect of rules prescribed by Government. Lunatics being themselves unable to make complaints, it is all the more incumbent on the Superintendent of an asylum to exercise thorough and efficient supervision in order to protect them from the fraudulent practices of the subordinate establishment. Moreover, the great mortality that appears to have occurred among the lunatics during the past few years should have attracted the serious attention of the Superintendents, and should have induced them to look more closely to the articles of diet and medical comforts supplied to the asylum.

* * * * *

* * *

* * *

* * *

3. * * * * *

The ordinary rule with regard to embezzlements of public money is to fix the responsibility on the officer in charge of the money or responsible for its proper expenditure, and to hold him liable for any loss accruing through negligence or laxity of management. The Honorable the President in Council will not, however, in the face of His Honor's recommendation, insist upon the enforcement of this rule in the present case, though he would have been prepared to support the Lieutenant-Governor if His Honor had ordered the recovery of the whole or a part of the money from the officer or officers most to blame.

No. 15—555.

COPY forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information.

No. 6550—GENL. 172, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDERED, to be communicated to all Heads of Departments for information and guidance.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D.
„ Chief Engineer, P. W. D.
„ Deputy Accountant General.
„ Military Assistant.
„ Cantonment and Town Magistrate.
„ Judge, Small Cause Court.
„ Inspector General of Police.
„ Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
„ Director of Public Instruction.
„ Conservator of Forests.
„ Anche Bakshi.
„ Superintendent of Government Press.

MUNICIPAL.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, No. 2—103, Simla, the 28th September 1877.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to call your attention to the subject of municipal octroi taxation. The views of the Government of India on this subject have from time* to time been plainly declared, and Local Governments and Administrations have been requested to take precautions to prevent octroi from degenerating into a transit duty and to restrict it to its legitimate scope as a tax on consumption in the town where it is levied. It was further stated that should Local Governments and Administrations be unable to compass this end or should their instructions to municipalities within their jurisdiction be ineffectual, there would be no alternative but to prohibit the levy of octroi and to leave the Local Government to devise some other less objectionable mode of taxation. The Government of India are glad to acknowledge that for some time better arrangements were made and that a general desire was exhibited to comply with the instructions issued; but of late years, owing either to the relaxation of vigilance on the part of Local Governments and Administrations or to other causes, the Government of India have seen with concern that in isolated places octroi has again exceeded its proper limits and is at the present moment in different parts of the country acting as a tax on through traffic and affecting injuriously the general trade of the country. It seems desirable therefore to bring this subject again into prominent notice.

* MADRAS.

From Home Department, No. 4448, dated 6th November 1868.

BOMBAY.

From Home Department, No. 4449, dated 6th November 1868.

BENGAL.

From Home Department, No. 4440, dated 6th November 1868.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

From Home Department, No. 4441, dated 6th November 1868.
From Home Department, No. 4444, dated 6th November 1868.
From Home Department, Nos. 89 and 90, dated 6th January 1871.
From Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 15, dated 29th August 1871.
From Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 17, dated 29th August 1871.
From Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 76, dated 6th July 1876.
From Home Department, No. 32, dated 14th March 1877.
From Home Department, No. 76, dated 23rd July 1877.

PUNJAB.

From Home Department, No. 4442, dated 6th November 1868.
From Home Department, No. 88, dated 6th January 1871.
From Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 16, dated 29th August 1871.
From Home Department, No. 928, dated 25th May 1876.
From Home Department, No. 33, dated 14th March 1877.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From Home Department, No. 4443, dated 6th November 1868.
From Home Department, No. 91, dated 6th January 1871.
From Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 18, dated 29th August 1871.

BRITISH BURMA.

From Home Department, No. 4445, dated 6th November 1868.

COORG.

From Home Department, No. 4446, dated 6th November 1868.

HYDERABAD.

From Home Department, No. 4447, dated 6th November 1868.

2. Home Department Resolution Nos. 4440—47, dated 6th November 1868, set forth the principles on which only the levy of octroi was justified. Briefly stated these principles were that town duties on articles of consumption should fall entirely on the population of the town for the benefit of which such taxation was imposed, and that a jealous guard should be kept lest octroi should extend to any article belonging to the transit or general trade of the country. It was further stated that the levy of octroi should be confined to as few articles of local consumption as possible, and the articles were specified on which octroi might and might not be levied. The first set of articles was—

(1) articles of food or drink for men or animals,
(2) animals for slaughter,
(3) articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing,
(4) articles used in the construction of buildings,
(5) drugs, gums, spices and perfumes,
(6) tobacco.

The second set on which the levy of octroi was prohibited was—

(1) articles liable to customs duty and imported into India by sea,
(2) salt,
(3) opium,
(4) fermented or spirituous liquors manufactured in India and drugs liable to excise or abkari duty.

3. These two sets of articles were expressly so fixed that municipal should not encroach on imperial taxation, and that (in the words of the resolution) important general interests should not be overlooked for the sake of small local improvements.

4. It was further ordered that (*a*) on the exportation from a town of dutiable goods the octroi levied on them should be refunded; (*b*) that municipalities should provide bonded ware-houses or other

appliances for the storage of goods in transit, for the use of which reasonable fees might be levied; (*c*) that tolls on entering municipal limits should not be levied except for the use of any bridge, quay, wharf, lock or other work constructed or maintained at the cost of the municipality; (*d*) that goods, the property of Government, should be exempt from municipal taxation.

5. It was admitted that the above restrictions on taxation by municipalities would materially affect their income and that they might find it impossible or difficult to maintain their existing establishments and especially their town police at a proper strength, and a promise was held out that should this be the case, the Government of India would be prepared to accord some relief by revising the existing adjustment of the shares of those charges between the Government and the municipalities. In 1871 numerous representations were received of the serious curtailment of municipal income caused by the operations of the resolution of 1868, and of the consequent inability of municipalities to maintain existing establishments and continue such services as conservancy, road repair, aids to schools, dispensaries and the like. Owing however to financial pressure in 1871, it was not only impossible for Government to come to the aid of municipalities by making some re-adjustment of charges, but it was found necessary to exercise a constant pressure on municipalities to relieve the imperial revenues from police charges to a larger extent than before. From the representations received it was seen that the loss caused to municipalities by the enforcement of the orders of 1868 had mainly arisen from the exemption from duty of English piece-goods, cotton goods of native manufacture, silk and other articles of dress, and metals.

6. It may be noticed that some of the arguments used in view to obtaining permission to again tax some of the exempted articles were that English piece-goods and the finer native textile fabrics were really articles of luxury, and that consequently it was better to tax them and through them the rich than to increase the octroi rates on food-grains and the like, and so enhance the taxation of the poor.

7. On a consideration of these representations the Governor General in Council determined that without prejudice to the principles of the resolution of 1868, some relaxation of the orders exempting articles from taxation might be permitted, and he accordingly ordered * that the following classes of commodities might be added to the list of dutiable goods :—

*Letter Nos. 83, dated 6th January 1871, to Punjab.
Letters No. 89, 90 and 91, to North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Central Provinces.

(7.)—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress;

(8.)—Metals and articles of metal,—provided that the duty on articles falling under these two classes should not exceed one and a half per cent *ad valorem.*

8. As regards bonded ware-houses and refunds the Government of India had called for reports from which it appeared that, while in many places bonded ware-houses had been constructed and nearly everywhere rules for drawbacks or refunds had been prescribed, bonded ware-houses were little resorted to and that it was generally impossible to state what refunds had been made. In explanation of this unsatisfactory state of things various reasons were offered. The Government of the North-Western Provinces explained that in the case of some municipalities the arrangements were such that through traffic could without difficulty take a route entirely outside municipal boundaries; that even when through traffic did pass through municipal limits it could pass without payment of duty in virtue of free passes granted on declaration that the goods were in transit; that on most of the articles, such as grain, the duty was so slight that on exportation it was not worth while to demand a refund. For the unpopularity of bonded ware-houses with traders no definite reason was assigned.

9. In explanation of the small refunds in the Punjab it was urged that it was due partly to ignorance of the rules regarding them, partly to the indifference of traders to take the trouble and delay necessary to obtain a refund, and partly to the influence of the contractors who farmed the octroi.

10. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh, while admitting that refunds in the municipalities within his Province were very small (as a rule none were made in the city of Lucknow) would not allow that "a transit duty is, therefore, levied to any appreciable extent." It was further said that bonded ware-houses were largely resorted to in Oudh.

11. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces reported that in his opinion octroi had not as a rule degenerated into a transit duty, and that the immense grain traffic from Chhatisgarh to Nagpur never passed through the municipal towns on the road but went outside them. He also stated that rules for refund had been inserted in all municipal rules, and he quoted the rule in force in the Nagpur municipality laying down among other things that refunds should only be made when the duty paid exceeded Rs. 10. This limit was undoubtedly too high, and has since been reduced. *

* (*Vide* paragraph 24 inf.)

12. These reports could hardly be considered satisfactory, but as the subject seemed to be receiving the careful attention of Local Governments and Administrations, the Governor General in Council (in the

orders of 1871 already quoted) directed that no municipality should be allowed to levy octroi on articles of through trade, unless it had been certified to the satisfaction of the Local Government that adequate arrangements had been made by means of bonded ware-houses or drawbacks or otherwise for exempting from duty articles declared to be in transit through a town or which the owners had no immediate intention of selling for local consumption. The matter was explained thus—

"for example in a town where there is a large through trade in corn and sugar not only would the municipality (under the rules which already exist) be bound to make proper arrangements to prevent the taxation of corn and sugar not intended for consumption within the limits of the town, but it would be prohibited from levying duties on those articles even when they were solely intended for local use, unless the Local Government was satisfied that complete arrangements had been made for the protection of the through trade."

13. In the reviews by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab of municipal administration during the year 1871—72, there was a concurrence of opinion that bonded ware-houses were unpopular owing to the system being against the habits of traders—destroying the secrecy of trade—and leading to general confusion owing to the mass of goods which would necessarily be stored together. It was also admitted that refunds had not worked well. His Honor Sir W. Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Province, went into the subject at considerable length. After stating that the orders of the Government of India were that there should be bonded ware-houses and refunds on all goods exported, while the traders themselves desired low rates of duty without bonded ware-houses and without refunds, His Honor remarked—

"The difficulty has been met by a compromise; the principle is this: the committees are required to determine a fair rate of duty not exceeding the maximum of 3 or 4 per cent on consumption for each commodity or class of commodities in which there is a trade. They are next required to estimate how much of the imports is locally consumed. The rate of duty is then reduced in the proportion which the consumption is found to bear to the imports. To take an example. A town imports Rs. 1,50,000 of cloth, consumes two-thirds locally and re-exports one-third; a duty of 1 per cent instead of 1½ per cent is levied. The result is the same as if two-thirds of the imports paid the full rate, the duty being refunded on the remaining one-third.

"The equity of this principle obviously depends on two points:—first, the fact that the import and export trade are in the same hands (else one man's gain would be another's loss); the second, on the accuracy of the estimates of local consumption. As to the first, the system is nowhere allowed except on the express assurance of a general identity of interest between the two trades. As to the second, the importance of obtaining reliable data has been earnestly impressed on all the committees concerned; in fact no committee is allowed to adopt the system until a trustworthy estimate has been framed by them and scrutinized and adopted by Government."

14. After some further remarks explaining how an average consumption was deduced, His Honor decided that a true annual average consumption per head would be for—

Food-grains	7 maunds.
Sugar	15 to 16 seers.
Ghee	3 to 4 ,,
* * * * *	
	Rs. A. P.
Piece-goods, &c.	4 5 6

In his review of municipal administration in the North-Western Provinces for 1872—73, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor recurred to this system of compromise thus—

"This method can only be adopted when the local retail trade and the wholesale export trade are in the same hands; and it is not sanctioned unless the municipal committee believe that such is the case. Under these circumstances there can be no injury to trade. For the octroi must either be passed on to the customer or be borne by the trader himself as a deduction from the profits of trade. Assuming the former to be the case, so far as it falls as a transit duty it cannot be passed on to the customer in the town where it is ultimately consumed, for the market rate there is dependent on competition from other quarters. It must, therefore, be borne by the customer in the municipality, *i. e.*, the merchant must recover the whole octroi rate he has paid out of the local retail prices. If he cannot do this, he must bear it as a deduction from his profits, *i. e.*, as his share in local taxation. If that share is excessive compared with his trade and the facilities received, he will complain or reduce his operations; and thus its effect upon the local trade is the true test by which the system of rateable reduced duties must be tried; and as to this there is every reason to be satisfied with the judgment of the merchants themselves, who are altogether in favor of the tax and on whom either as members of committees or through their representatives in the committee devolves the primary responsibility of the tax and its rate of incidence. The Lieutenant-Governor has had many opportunities of meeting the municipal committees on his tour and they are not slow in complaining of any grievance they feel. The Government has frequently derived much information and benefit from conferring with them as well as from petitions, and is always ready to enquire into objections and to remove any reasonable ground of complaint. In no case has a tax been continued when it has been shewn to be injurious to the trade it affects, and the general absence of complaints may be taken as a proof that this system of taxation is popular and successful."

15. Sir W. Muir further in remarking on the considerable variations in the estimates of the consumption of sugar somewhat modified his former estimate and fixed the true annual average consumption per head as 5 or 6 seers of refined and 15 seers of raw sugar.

16. The Government of India, though entertaining some doubts regarding the arguments adduced in support of the system established in the North-Western Provinces, attached much weight to the fact that complaints regarding the system were not preferred, and in their resolution No. 21, dated 10th March 1874, observed—

"The levy of octroi continues to receive His Honor's watchful attention, and the present report shews that in the great majority of the towns the tax neither presses very unduly on the through trade nor remains unproductive by reason of smuggling or careless working."

This system was never approved by Sir J. Strachey who succeeded Sir W. Muir as Lieutenant-Governor, and as since 1872—73 it has not realized the anticipations formed of it, it is expedient to note here the defective nature of the arrangement.

17. Its object was the protection of the through trade, in other words, the relief of goods passing through the town and not consumed therein from the tax levied on goods consumed in the town. The means by which it was sought to effect this was the reduction of the full duty to an extent corresponding with the proportion borne by the home consumption to the total import. It was argued that if the full duty be 1½ per cent, and of the whole import ⅔rds be consumed in the town and ⅓rd exported, the duty will be reduced to 1 per cent. And it was supposed that the operations of the trade would be so conducted that 1½ per cent would be levied on sales within the town and the exported portion go free. It is obvious that the rate of duty is an arbitrary thing. The "full duty" means simply the maximum duty permitted by Government to be imposed, and it might be 5 or 10 or 15 per cent. If the argument were sound then even if the duty were retained at 1½ per cent, instead of being reduced to 1 per cent, it would still be levied only in the town and the through trade would escape. When therefore the object of the arrangement was the protection of the through trade; the system proposed only to protect a trade which needed no protection. What really was protected (granting the argument to be sound) was the home consumption from an excessive rate of duty; for, *ex hypothesi*, the whole duty is thrown upon the home purchaser if he buys any portion of the imports.

18. Further it is said that—

"The octroi must either be passed on the consumer or be borne by the trader himself as a deduction from the profit of trade. Assuming the former to be the case, so far as it falls as a transit duty, it cannot be passed on to the customer in the town where it is ultimately consumed, for the market rate there is dependent on competition from other quarters. It must, therefore, be borne by the consumer in the municipality, *i. e.*, the merchant must recover the whole octroi rate he has paid out of the local retail prices. If he cannot do this, he must bear it as a deduction from his profits, *i. e.*, as his share in local taxation."

19. It seems to have been overlooked in this argument that, although the importer in a municipality cannot be sure that on any one day the goods which he re-exports to a distant mart will not be undersold by "competition from other quarters," yet if he finds that this goes on he will reduce his operations, and thus contract the supply of commodities in the distant mart, and so diminish competition. If he does this he ultimately succeeds in throwing the duty, where all articles on consumption must in the end fall, on the consumer, *i. e.*, a person living at the distant mart and not profiting by the municipal government of the exporting municipality. In addition to this result the adjustment is also effected at the cost of a falling off in the trade of that particular article. If, however, no falling off in trade is caused and the state of the market in the distant mart, owing to competition among the *buyers*, yields enough to cover the duty, it would seem that the whole duty would ordinarily in this country be thrown upon the consumers, whether they be within or without the municipality.

The real benefit derived from the system introduced in the North-Western Provinces is that the duty is reduced to so small an amount that no one feels it as a burden—the consumers pay it without their knowledge, and hence the sellers do not complain. This is indeed the merit of all indirect taxation when it is not pitched at too high a rate.

20. This system of reduced rates of duty was imitated by the Punjab Government and though it does not appear that it was introduced into Oudh or the Central Provinces, it has lately come under the notice of the Government of India that a somewhat analogous arrangement exists in one* (and perhaps more than one) municipality of the Bombay Presidency which provides that importers of goods desirous of doing so may pay duty on goods imported at half the ordinary rates, provided that no refunds shall under any circumstances be made on account of such goods. And it is admitted that importers do find it to their advantage to adopt this course.

* Kurrachee.

21. In practice it has been found that neither in the North-Western Provinces nor in the Punjab has this system worked well, and in despatch No. 27, dated 12th April 1876, in reviewing the Punjab administration report, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State remarked—

"Turning lastly to the head of municipal administration I find it necessary to request Your Excellency's attention to the practice which is stated to prevail in several municipalities both of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces of taxing at a reduced rate the whole of such imports into a town as are subject to octroi duties, leaving the incidence of the tax to adjust itself by a natural commercial process. The danger of octroi duties becoming a burden on the transit trade of towns has already engaged the serious attention of the Government of India whose views on the subject were clearly expressed in the resolution of 6th November 1868. It is true that the practice above referred to has been instituted with the express object of guarding against this danger, but it is nevertheless *primâ facie* opposed to the principles laid down by the Government, and if it be thought desirable to continue it, the greatest scrutiny and vigilance will be required to prevent its practically defeating the purpose which it is designed to accomplish.

"The system of direct collection which has been introduced in those municipalities where the incidence of taxation exceeds 8 annas per head per annum is one well calculated to protect the transit trade. I find that in the Central Provinces this system has been introduced into all municipal towns and the probable effect of the measure is believed by the Chief Commissioner to be such that 'it cannot be long before municipal taxation comes to rest upon a thoroughly sound foundation.' I would suggest for your consideration whether this principle of collection under direct management might not receive the same extension in other administrations as it has received in the Central Provinces."

22. In a later despatch* the Right Honorable the Secretary of State observed regarding municipalities in the North-Western Provinces that, while the average consumption per head in respect of various articles agreed approximately with the "Government standard," the consumption in respect of sugar and cloth was very considerably in excess, and the Secretary of State asked for an explanation of what the "Government standard" was and whether it was proposed to make any alterations in it with respect to these two articles.

* No. 30, dated 18th May 1876.

Explanations having been called for and received† from the North-Western Provinces, the Secretary of State was informed that the "Government standard" was the deduced average consumption per head of population in towns, and that there was no intention of altering the Government standard in regard to sugar and cloth. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces had in his letter said—

† Letter No. 394 A, dated 7th August 1876.

"If therefore the amount of any article taxed is in excess of the Government standard, this is equivalent to saying that it is in excess of what the Government believes to be the actual local consumption; in other words, the octroi is becoming a transit duty, and the fact mentioned by the Secretary of State, with reference to sugar and cloth, shews that these are articles in which this is very apt to be the case. I am to add that the whole subject of municipal taxation continues to have the anxious attention of this Government. It is possible that it may be found necessary in the end to exempt sugar and cloth altogether from taxation. Such a change however would affect the income of most towns very injuriously and perhaps compel the withdrawal of the octroi in many. At the same time there are no articles which can be more properly taxed if measures can only be devised for limiting the incidence of the duty to the inhabitants of the town in which it is levied."

23. In acknowledging this explanation the Secretary of State remarked that, unless it was possible to devise a scheme such as already suggested by him in his despatch of April 1876, it would be better to strictly limit taxation to articles consumed in the town and to tax such articles at a sufficiently high rate to produce the income required for local purposes. It was also added that the lowness of the rates levied was no advantage if it benefited the local consumption to the detriment of the external trade. Although successive Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces have given this matter of municipal taxation great attention, it does not appear from the municipal administration report for 1875-76 that any advance has been made in restricting taxation to the consumption of commodities in towns, and as regards the two commodities to which special attention was drawn, the consumption has been greater and not less—the figures being—

	1874—75.	1875—76.	Government standard.
Refined sugar	13¼ seers.	13 seers.	5—6 seers.
Unrefined sugar	36½ „	38 „	15 „
Cloth	Rs. 10—14—1	Rs. 11—2—7	Rs. 4—6—0

Refunds also were less in 1875—76 than in the preceding year, the figures being Rs. 56,004 and Rs. 68,191, and in 1875—76 one municipality alone refunded over Rs. 24,000, leaving only some Rs. 32,000 to be spread over all the other 71 municipal towns.

24. No reports for late years have been received from the Punjab ; from reports received from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces it is apparent that the opinion expressed by him in 1870 that octroi was not acting as a transit duty was either too sanguine or that circumstances have since occurred to make it operate as a transit duty. The matter has however received the Chief Commissioner's attention and improvement has taken place. The Chief Commissioner has arranged that the minimum limit below which refunds shall not be granted shall be very low indeed, and has also fixed or is fixing a convenient limit of time, and has under consideration the means whereby exported goods on which a refund is claimed may be easily identified. Regarding this matter of identification the Government of India are disposed to think that need for it hardly exists. If a merchant exports goods such as sugar, grain or cloth which could not have been made or which could not have grown in the town, it is clear that duty must have been paid on their entry: and while it may be a question as to whether the importer or exporter should receive the refund, it is clear enough that the municipality should not retain it.

25. It seems to the Government of India that much of the improvement reported in the Central Provinces may fairly be ascribed to the system of direct collection prevailing there in all municipalities but one, and the Government of India desire that in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of State this system may be introduced from the 1st day of the ensuing year into all municipalities where octroi is levied. It must not be forgotten that it is to the interest of the farmer of octroi to prevent refunds and throw difficulties in their way ; indeed this was one reason assigned by the Punjab Government for paucity of refunds. Another point is that wherever the system of farming has been permitted it has been found impossible to obtain accurate statistics ; and it is only from accurate statistics that the Local Governments and Administrations or the Government of India can discern when octroi is exceeding its proper limits of a tax on town consumption.

26. Such being the orders issued and with such results the Governor General in Council would now request all Local Governments and Administrations to take early steps to alter octroi taxation in towns, where such taxation transgresses against the acknowledged principles. Should this measure result in a serious falling off in municipal revenues, it will be for Local Governments to decide whether it may not be desirable to combine direct with indirect taxation or to enhance the rates on articles of consumption. In 1870 the reports shewed that there was a want of fertility in devising new forms of municipal taxation, and some inclination was evinced to copy the imperial income tax and introduce it for municipal purposes. Such a tax is however not suitable for municipalities. Within the past five years the Government of India have been assured by Local Governments and Administrations of the rapid advance of the members of municipal committees in self-government and of the great and growing interest they exhibit in municipal taxation and other matters. It would therefore seem that members of the municipal corporations should best be able to interpret the views of their fellow citizens, and that they should not find it difficult to devise suitable forms of local self-taxation.

27. The Government of India cannot however too emphatically condemn the imposition of taxes on articles which have by the imperial Government been relieved of burdens, such for instance as a high duty on wheat. It was lately brought to notice that at a sea-port town an octroi tax of considerable incidence was levied on this article, and as in this instance the octroi did not fall on consumption alone, the relief accorded by the imperial Government was materially neutralized by the action of the municipality.

28. It has been noticed that in some instances Local Governments have pointed out that the statistics which they submitted might seem to indicate excessive taxation and taxation of through trade in certain municipalities, and it was explained that many municipalities were thriving towns receiving yearly considerable additions to their population, while the figures of population which were used as a basis for deductions were those of a census taken years before. There may be some amount of truth in this remark, and the Government of India are of opinion that if the municipality of any place have reason to believe that the extent of population recorded at the last census has so increased as to vitiate the tests applied, it is competent for the municipality to take a new census.

No. 2627—Munl. 227, dated Bangalore, 26th October 1877.

Ordered., to be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, the Superintendent of Coorg, and the Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore Town Municipal Commissions for information and guidance.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
26th October 1877.

2. Under the orders conveyed in the above, the Chief Commissioner directs that the present system of farming the collection of octroi duties should cease from the 1st January next, or from the date of the expiry of the existing contracts and that arrangements be made for the direct collection of the duties by a special agency.

3. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners and of all municipal bodies should be drawn to the instructions contained in the orders of Government as to the revision of the town duties in accordance with the principles prescribed, in accordance with which octroi duty should be levied only on articles imported into towns for consumption therein. In all towns of any size lying on the main routes of traffic, bonded warehouses should be provided for storing goods intended for exportation.

4. The Commissioners of Divisions, Superintendent of Coorg and the President Municipal Commission at Bangalore, are requested to revise the list of commodities on which octroi duty is now levied, in accordance with the directions laid down, and to submit a statement specifying the articles at present liable to the duty, the rates leviable, and the amount realized therefrom during the past year.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Superintendent of Coorg.
„ Presidents, Municipal Commissions, Bangalore.
Town and Cantonment, and Mysore Town.
„ Dy. Accountant General in Mysore.

PART I.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Report on the quarterly examination of the students of the School of Engineering and Natural Science held in August* 1877. Passing orders on the above.	No. 6311—G. 931, dated 2nd Oct. 1877.	...	...	1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 2nd October 1877.

READ—

Letter No. 2253, dated 12th September 1877, from the Director of Public Instruction.

No. 6311—GENL. 931, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Director of Public Instruction submits report on the quarterly examination of the students of the School of Engineering and Natural Science, held in August last.

2. The students of the senior or third year class of the upper division were examined in the following subjects:—

Engineering Class.	*Forest Class.*
Chemistry.	Chemistry.
Surveying and Levelling, (Theoretical and Practical).	Surveying and Levelling, (Theoretical and Practical).
Engineering.	Botany.
Spherical Trigonometry.	Spherical Trigonometry.

All the students of the Engineering class passed, except Srinivas Rao, who was prevented by illness from attending the examination in Spherical Trigonometry; but, in the other subjects, he obtained 311 marks and ranks 4th in the list as shewn in the margin.

	No. of marks obtained by the students in all the subjects excepting Spherical Trigonometry.
1. Raghavalu Naidu	324
2. Venkatachari	315
3. Govindachari	312
4. Srinivas Rao	311
5. Balakrishna Tivari	302

3. In the Forest class, all the students have passed very creditably, having obtained full marks in Chemistry.

4. The juniors or first year students of the upper division have all passed the examination in the following subjects:—

Algebra.
Plane Trigonometry.
Surveying (Theoretical) and Levelling.
Drawing.
Co-ordinate Geometry.

5. The 1st class of the lower division was examined in the subjects noted below:—

Algebra.
Plane Trigonometry.
Surveying (Theoretical).
Drawing.
Euclid.

All the students obtained more than one-third of the maximum number of marks, but applying the Chief Commissioner's ruling, contained in para 5 of this office Proceedings No. 2435—Edl. 3, dated 8th June 1877, the following students, who failed in one or more individual subjects, are declared as not having passed:—

Arumugam Modaliar.
Raghunathaiengar.
Ananda Rao.
Srinivas Rao.

These four students however are allowed to remain in the institution, with a warning that, if they again fail to pass in any of the subjects in which they are examined at the close of the next quarter, they will be dismissed.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.
" Chief Engineer, P. W. D.
" Conservator of Forests.

PART I.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

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1 to 2	*Amounts drawn by certain Deputy Commissioners in excess of the grants sanctioned on account of relief kitchens in their Districts.* Communicating to Deputy Commissioners a letter from the Deputy Accountant General on the subject.	Circular No. 9, dated 3rd Oct. 1877.	...	...	1
3	*Rules for the guidance of officers in charge of relief works.* Asking Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to report if the above have been carried out, especially with reference to Rule 3.	Famine Cir. No. 11, dated 3rd Oct. 1877.	...	No. 465—228, dated 23rd May 1877.	1
4	*Weekly statement of rain-fall.* Prescribing a form for adoption.	Fam. Cir. No. 14, dated 5th Oct. 1877.	..	No. 2, dated 19th Sept. 1877.	2
5	*Mysore Famine Code.* Circulating copies of the above for guidance.	Cir. No. 16, dated 6th Oct. 1877.	...	...	2
6	*Takavi advances.* Sanctioning a grant of Rs. 2,500 per taluk.	No. 523, dated 12th Oct. 1877.	...	...	3
7	*Scale of food for paupers in relief camps.*	No. 616, dated 17th Oct. 1877.	...	...	4
8	*Taluk condition reports for the week ending 22nd September 1877.* Commenting on the above.	No. 584, dated 18th Oct. 1877.	...	...	5
to 10	*Labors of the Mysore Central Famine Relief Committee.* Conveying the cordial acknowledgments of the Chief Commissioner.	No. 585, dated 19th Oct. 1877.	...	...	6 to 7
to 12	*Information regarding tracts threatened with drought or famine.* Communicating to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners a letter from the Government of India on the subject.	No. 673, dated 24th Oct. 1877.	...	...	8
to 14	*"Imprests" allowed for Amildars.* Raising to Rs. 2,000 in those taluks only where large civil relief works are being carried on.	No. 638, dated 25th Oct. 1877.	...	...	8 to 9
to 16	*Memo by Famine Commissioner on civil relief works.* Communicating to Deputy Commissioners for guidance and to Commissioners for information.	No. 669, dated 25th Oct. 1877.	...	...	10
to 18	*Memo by Famine Commissioneron relief works in the Chitaldroog District.* Circulating the above for information.	No. 733. 31/10/77.	...	...	11

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Additional Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Famine Department, No. 3480, dated Bangalore, 27th September 1877.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the sums as per margin have been overdrawn by the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Chitaldroog and Hassan in excess of the grants sanctioned on account of relief kitchens in their respective Districts.

Dy Commr., Bangalore, up to 25th Sept. 1877, (last grant				30th August)	Rs.	1,30,000	Rs. 31,192 7 6
Do	Chitaldroog	11th	do	(Do 30th August)	„	1,00,000	„ 3,418 14 6
Do	Hassan	20th	do	(Do 15th August)	„	35,000	„ 14,269 6 8

2. I may mention that before the last grants were sanctioned, the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Chitaldroog had the following sums standing against them as excess drawings on account of kitchens:—

Bangalore	..	..	..	..	Rs. 28,630 6 2
Chitaldroog	..	..	..	..	„ 19,291 10 9

3. Under the Chief Commissioner's orders No. 1183—629, dated 18th July 1877, the Treasury Officers are required to report such overdrawals at once to the Commissioner of the Division, and have tacitly been permitted to make advances in excess of grants, in order to obviate the possibility of inconvenience which might arise from a refusal of money demanded by Deputy Commissioners for relief kitchens. But I submit for the Chief Commissioner's consideration that stringent orders should be issued to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to make such timely applications for grants as may admit of sanction being given before payment is required.

CIR. NO. 9, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—Communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and guidance. The District Officers should be strictly warned to apply for money required at least a month before hand.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Famine
Circular No. 11.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 3rd October 1877.

To

Commissioners of Divisions.
Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Sir,

I am directed to call your attention to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 465—228, dated 23rd May 1877, in which certain rules were circulated for the guidance of Officers in charge of Relief Works, &c., and to Rule 3 which directed each Relief Officer to send a Diary in every 10 days, in a form annexed, the 2nd column of which shews the number of villages visited. I am to request information as to whether these orders have been carried out and these diaries submitted, or not: and if they have, I am to ask for a statement from you shewing for each officer under your orders the number of villages visited during each ten-day-period reported on up to the 1st October.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Famine.
Circular No. 14.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 5th October 1877.

To

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

SIR,

Adverting to para 5 of my Circular No. 2 of the 19th September 1877, I am directed by the Famine Commissioner to append in the margin a form of statement shewing the rain-fall in each taluk, and to request that the necessary instructions may be issued to the Amildars to ensure the punctual submission of a return in this form with their weekly condition reports. These returns should be carefully collated in the district office and submitted with your weekly report to this office.

Statement of Rain-fall for week ending—

District.	Taluk.	Total rain-fall from 1st May 1877 to end of last week.	Rain-fall during present week.																District Average.
			Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.		Total.		
			Inches.	Cents.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

CIRCULAR No. 16, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH OCTOBER 1877.

The undersigned is directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward the "Famine Code" to all Officers engaged in Relief Work, and to express Mr. Saunders' hope that the instructions it contains will be carefully and strictly carried out both in spirit and in letter.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 12th October 1877.

No. 523, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER.—The Famine Commissioner has reported to the Chief Commissioner that he has observed, while on tour, a considerable breadth of cultivable land uncultivated and unsown, and that it is very generally asserted that the ryots have strained their credit with grain merchants so far and run so much into debt for the means of livelihood, that it is difficult or impossible for them now to obtain seed grain; and he therefore recommends a liberal grant of Takavi for this purpose.

2. There are two classes of land to which the above remarks apply; one is batayi land to be sown with Vaisak rice below large tanks. Here seed may be lent by Government with absolute certainty that it will not be diverted from cultivation, since the seed can be soaked and only given out when it has begun to sprout and is ready for sowing and no longer fit for food. It is estimated that 80 seers are usually sown in an acre, or, if economically treated, 60 seers, so that, at present prices, with rice at about 6 seers per rupee and paddy about 12 seers, seed grain will cost 5 rupees per acre. In all unsettled taluks with numerous large tanks, it is probable that there will be at least 400 or 500 acres of land per taluk fit for batayi cultivation, but liable to remain uncultivated for want of seed grain. An allowance of takavi at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per taluk will therefore not be at all excessive. If the taluk is settled and the wet land pays a cash rent, advances of seed may be given at the same rate of 60 seers per acre, and under the same precautions as to soaking the seed.

3. The other case is that of dry land fit for kulthi cultivation, much of which is now unsown. This case is more difficult to treat, because the time for kulthi cultivation is nearly over, and because there is not the same means of securing the seed from misapplication as in the case of rice. But still there must be many instances in which the Amildar will know that the ryot can be trusted to sow the seed, or the Patel can be trusted to see that he does so, and the Chief Commissioner therefore considers that a grant of Rs. 500 per taluk may safely be made for the distribution of kulthi seed in takavi.

4. The principle on which the advance will be made is that when the crop is ripe the value of the seed grain should first be deducted and paid over to Government; but in batayi cases the value of the seed will be repaid from the ryot's half after division of the gross produce; in batayi land the half of the gross produce, in kandayam land, the assessment will be paid by the ryot: but no interest will be charged on the seed grain advanced.

5. A grant of Rs. 2,500 per taluk is made to the Districts noted in the margin, to be employed in the distribution of rice and kulthi seed. The Chief Commissioner looks to Deputy Commissioners and to Amildars to use all possible efforts and precautions to ensure the proper application of this grant and to see that the advance is ultimately recovered from the recipients. If Deputy Commissioners are satisfied that a larger grant can be made in any taluk with advantage and safety, they are authorized to make it, reporting their action at once for sanction.

	No. of distressed Taluks.	Amount of Grant.
Bangalore District...	9	22,500
Kolar do	10	25,000
Túmkúr do	8	20,000
Chitaldroog do	8	20,000
Shimoga do	2	5,000
Kadur do	3	7,500
Hassan do	7	17,500
Mysore do	2	5,000
Total.....	49	1,22,500

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department,
17th October 1877.

No. 616.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 17th October 1877.

The Famine Commissioner regrets to say that the result of several experiments he has made gives him reason to fear that the people in the Relief Camps do not generally get the full daily ration prescribed for them by Government, *i. e.* the equivalent of 1 lb of raw grain or flour. It is necessary to call the attention of all Relief Officers to the extreme importance of seeing that the full ration is distributed, and that neither the stupidity nor the dishonesty of subordinate officials should be allowed to deprive the famine-stricken people of the sustenance which is allowed to be the minimum sufficient to support life.

Although the orders of Government distinctly prescribe that the ration should be measured by weight and not by capacity, many Relief Camps have neither weights nor scales, and the rice or ragi flour is still given out by the seer which is a measure of capacity. The Famine Commissioner therefore directs that at every Relief Camp there should be a pair of scales and a set of standard weights by which every bag of rice or ragi flour should be tested on arrival; and that all Civil Relief Officers should repeatedly test the weight of the food as distributed.

In order to do this it is necessary to establish by experiment what the proportion in weights between raw and cooked food should be. The experiments made by the Famine Commissioner tend to shew that a ball of ragi pudding made from half a pound of ragi flour ought to weigh 53 rupees, but in practice he has generally found them weigh when distributed 50 or 51 rupees. Similarly he has found by experiment that rice when boiled with more water than it can absorb swells in weight from 1 lb to $4\frac{4}{5}$th lbs, so that when 2 meals a day are given, each meal ought to weigh $2\frac{2}{5}$th lbs or 96 rupees. But Mr. Elliott has frequently found the meal weigh no more than 2 lbs, so that in both these cases the paupers are deprived of a material portion (from 6 to 16 p. c.) of the nutriment laid down as necessary to support life; in other words they are being slowly starved through the peculations or the ignorance of the relief camp officials. Mr. Elliott would not however assert such a conclusion on the basis of a few experiments only: and he desires that all Relief Officers should experiment on these subjects and report the results which they arrive at. It is necessary to know:—

(1) the weight of 1 seer of raw rice. (*N. B.*—Different kinds of rice differ in their weight for bulk. Seers also differ considerably in different places.)
(2) the weight of 1 lb of rice after it has been fully boiled in as much water as it can absorb. [*N. B.*—If it has not enough water given, it will weigh light. According to one of the experiments made by the Famine Commissioner 8 seers of dry rice will take 16 seers (in *capacity*) of water.]
(3) the capacity in seers of rice so boiled. (This is necessary in order to fix the size of the pannikin in which it is distributed.)
(4) the weight of a seer of cleaned ragi. (Madras and Mysore ragi weigh differently.)
(5.) the weight of a seer of ragi flour.
(6.) the weight of 1 lb of ragi flour after it has been cooked.

All these experiments should be made with large quantities.—20 or 50 lbs at a time, so as to eliminate casual errors, and the experiments should be repeated 2 or 3 times, and the results reported through the Deputy Commissioner to the Famine Commissioner.

The same doubt exists in Mr. Elliott's mind as to the sufficiency of the condiments provided; and he requests that each Relief Officer will personally test the cooking of condiments for 100 people—300 pies worth—and will have a sufficient number of distributing cups made of such a size as that each may contain one hundredth part of the decoc-

tion thus brewed. At present in almost every place the "Sáru" or condiment water is served out very much by hap-hazard.

The Famine Commissioner hopes to receive an answer to this order from every District within 10 days of the date of the order reaching the District.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

Circulated to all Deputy Commissioners for report, with spare copies for all Relief Officers.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary, F. D.

Copy to Commissioners of Divisions for information.

No. 584, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER.—The condition reports received from taluks for the week ending 22nd September 1877 having been tabulated and reviewed in this office, the Chief Commissioner makes the following observations :—

Daily average number of coolies employed on works under Revenue Officers.

2. The Amildar of the Belur Taluk has erroneously entered in column 4 of his return the daily average number of persons employed during the penultimate week instead of that of the past week. The Deputy Commissioner's attention is drawn to this.

Expenditure on account of works.

3. The Amildars of the Ashtagram, Nanjangúd, Mandya, Koppa and Dodéri Taluks have not shewn any fresh expenditure during the week under review. Explanation is requested.

Expenditure on account of gratuitous relief.

4. The expenditure in the following taluks exceeds the grant as shewn hereunder :—

Taluk.	Grant, (including private subscriptions.)			Expenditure.		
Dodballapur ..	47,814	0	0	51,215	13	10
Closepet ..	42,527	0	0	46,137	7	5
Anekal ..	81,190	0	5	94,496	4	8
Maddagiri ..	51,076	8	0	51,518	4	1
Chiknayakanhalli ..	26,294	0	0	28,823	12	4
Sira ..	55,407	9	6	59,016	13	9
Nagamangala ..	14,006	8	6	14,389	14	4
Hosdurga ..	19,668	1	2	22,162	2	7

Prices of food grains.

5. The prices of food grains reported for the past week have not been correctly repeated in column 12 of the returns received from the following taluks :—

Taluk.		As per report for— Week ending 15th Sep. 1877.	Week ending 22nd Sep. 1877.
Dodballapur	ragi	$5\frac{3}{4}$ seers.	$5\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
Gundlupet	2nd sort rice	$3\frac{3}{4}$,,	4 ,,
Mulbagal	ragi	$6\frac{9}{16}$,,	$6\frac{1}{4}$,,
Kadaba	do	6 ,,	$5\frac{3}{4}$,,

Errors of calculation.

6. Errors of calculation have been observed in some of the returns as shewn below :—

aluk.	Column.	Amildars' figures.	Correct figures.
anjarabad ..	Column 7, "Miscellaneous works." ..	2,485 2 10	2,485 13 10
Do ..	Total of Column 10..	72	16

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

—The Commissioners of Divisions.
,, Dy. Commissioners of Districts.

From the President of the late Central Famine Relief Committee, Bangalore, To the Additional Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Dept., No. 249, dated Bangalore, 3rd October 1877.

Your letter of 10th ultimo, No. 2, together with letter No. 882 of 8th idem from the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, have been placed before the Central Relief Committee, and the Chief Commissioner will observe from my separate letter No. 242 of the 27th ultimo that the members of that committee have readily consented to act hereafter in the distribution of funds supplied by private charity.

2. In the last named letter, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, whilst conveying his sincere thanks to the members of the Central Relief Committee generally, has specially referred, in terms only too laudatory, to the service which at this time it has been alike my duty and privilege to render. I desire, now that the direct supervision of the Bangalore relief operations has been removed from the charge of the committee of which I was President, to bring prominently to the Chief Commissioner's notice the names of those who have most heartily co-operated with me, and whose claims to special recognition are at the least not inferior to my own. I am well aware that these gentlemen have been actuated in this voluntary service only by a high sense of duty and public spirit ; but the manner in which they have perseveringly labored, with unostentatious devotion, demands full and grateful acknowledgment at my hands.

I would here mention the names of :—

Dr. J. Orr, C. E.	Major R. A. Cole.
Col. H. Wallace, C. B.	Mr. H. Hudson.
Dr. J. Henderson.	„ J. Lacey.
Dr. Ross.	Captain P. Curley.
Col. Prendergast, V. C. C. B.	Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty.
Revd. A. de Kerizouet.	„ V. P. Madhava Rao.

Doctor Orr has zealously worked with me from the first, and I have found him constant in humane efforts towards relief, not only in the organization and visitation of relief camps, but, to the utmost of his ability, also in the provision and superintendence of suitable relief work.

To Doctor Henderson are specially due my cordial thanks for his indefatigable labors, not only in the humane discharge of arduous and harassing professional duties, of which I do not presume to speak, but for his valuable, practical and ever ready help in every branch of our relief operations.

Dr. Ross also has, for long, labored with untiring zeal and humanity amongst the distressed and sick at the crowded Cleveland Town kitchen and hospital.

Colonel Wallace and Mr. Lacey have cheerfully performed much valuable work in organizing and visiting relief houses generally, and in collecting and distributing relief funds. At Alsur a relief kitchen has throughout been managed and supervised by them.

Upon the Reverend Mr. Kerizouet and on Captain Curley have devolved respectively, special labor in connection with the Pettah and Arab lines' kitchens, and their active efforts have produced very useful results.

Latterly, Colonel Prendergast and Major Cole, the former at the Cleveland Town kitchen, and the latter at the other Bangalore kitchens, have given to the committee very energetic and useful help.

Mr. Hudson, with much other official work on his hands, has yet contrived to afford very useful aid. As Treasurer to the committee he has specially labored, with characteristic intelligence, assiduity and care. His assistance has indeed been most valuable.

The work of Secretary has in turn devolved upon Mr. Thumboo Chetty, Mr. Madhava Rao and Mr. Lacey, and they merit my very hearty thanks. The chief portion of the work of this office has fallen upon Mr. Lacey, who has discharged its duties with earnest and hearty alacrity in addition to the work referred to above. Indeed, in all matters appertaining to the relief of distress, Mr. Lacey has throughout labored with unsparing activity and zeal.

Other members of the committee have aided us greatly by their regular attendance at our meetings,

their interested participation in our discussions, and by occasional visits, as opportunities offered or circumstances required, to the relief camps. Of these, I would name :—

Reverend T. Hodson.	Mr. L. Ricketts.
,, J. Liston.	,, T. Leonard.
Major Tredway Clarke.	

Of the native members of the committee, I would name some who particularly exerted themselves specially in the earlier months of the distress. They are for the Cantonment :—

Mr. Govindu Chetty, Rai-Bahadur,	Mr. S. Hemaji Rao,
,, A. R. Sabhapati Modaliar,	,, Mahomed Kasim Gham,
,, A. Narayansami Modaliar, Rai-Bahadur,	,, Abdul Khudus Saib,
,, T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty,	

and for the Pettah :—

Mr. Yale Mallappa Chetty, Rai-Bahadur,	Mr. Mandi Mariyanna,
,, B. Krishnaiengar,	,, V. P. Madhava Rao,
,, A. Srinivasachari,	

Some of these gentlemen have personally also evinced much liberality, but I am not called upon here at this time to make further mention of these laudable acts. They have been, or, in due course, will, doubtless be suitably represented to the Chief Commissioner.

There are others too who have been employed under the orders of the committee in the supervision and charge of relief camps who have done most useful and meritorious work, of whom, as he was also a member of the committee, I may specially mention Mr. E. Pereira. The services of these public servants are, for the most part, still utilized on duties connected with the famine, and I do not therefore make detailed allusion to their labors here. It will be my agreeable duty fully to represent their services to the Chief Commissioner at a suitable time hereafter when the prevalent distress shall have abated.

No. 585, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner has already, in his Additional Secretary's letter No. 321, dated 2nd instant, expressed his sense of the readiness with which the members of the late committee consented to continue to exist, though under a new name, as distributors of charitable funds.

2. The Chief Commissioner, and he believes also His Excellency the Viceroy, though they did not particularize the valuable services of the medical and other members of the committee, intended in the letters addressed to the President to convey their most hearty appreciation of their services, and it was only the feeling that the benevolent labors of the committee were not yet ended, that the deep obligations under which both the public and the Government lay to the committee were still to be added to, that prevented more than a general recognition of the humane efforts to alleviate suffering that Mr. Gordon with proper warmth now brings to notice. But Mr Gordon still continues as President and the gentlemen who voluntarily came forward to battle with the distress are still at their posts, and the Chief Commissioner, among the pleasing duties which will devolve upon him at the termination of the famine, already, he confidently hopes, drawing to its close, will approach none with greater pleasure than the task of acknowledging the work done by the gentlemen whose names have now been mentioned.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The President of the late Central Famine
Relief Committee, Bangalore.

From the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Dept., To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 935 (Famine), dated Simla, the 11th October 1877.

By Mr. Secretary Hope's letter of the 15th August last, you were asked to collect and submit to the Government of India, information of the kind described in the papers marginally noted, regarding the tracts subject to the Mysore Administration, which might be threatened with drought or famine. Inasmuch as the favorable change in the season has, for the present, removed fear of drought or scarcity during the coming year, the Governor General in Council directs me to inform you the collection and submission to the Government of India of this information may now be entirely foregone.

Resolution of Government of India No. 212, dated 21st February 1877 (published in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd February.)

2. In the event of the Mysore Administration considering that subsequent change of circumstances makes drought probable in any tract, the required information can then be collected and submitted.

No. 673, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts are informed that the information called for in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1921—1089 of the 30th August last need not now be furnished.

2. A report should be submitted as to whether there are any tracts likely to come within the meaning of para 2 of the letter from the Government of India above quoted.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Superintendent of Coorg, with a copy of Proceedings No. 1921—1089, dated 30th August 1877.

READ—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings Nos. 258 and 329, dated 6th and 21st February 1877, respectively.

Note by the Famine Commissioner on Civil Relief Works, Budihal Taluk, Chitaldroog District.

I am sorry to find that the proper method of carrying on Civil Relief Works is not at all understood in this taluk.

In the Amildar's weekly statement for week ending October 6th, he entered four roads, but the payments had no relation to the number of laborers shewn as employed.

For the week ending October 13th, under the column "Description of work" he entered not the name of the work, (as "road from A to B") but the fund from which he supposed (wrongly) that the work would be paid for, as "Imperial Fund," "Local Fund," &c.

The facts appear to be as follows:—On six different roads there used to be a gang of regular coolies employed, who received, men 4 rupees, women 3 rupees a month, and were usually paid every 10 days. Besides these an additional number of relief laborers were employed at the rates laid down in the B scale of wages, and these also were paid every 10 days; they had to come in to Huliyar to be paid, and if the Amildar's imprest was exhausted, which seems usually to have been the case, they were sent away unpaid.

Chiknayakanhalli Road.—A regular gang of about 10 men and 9 women employed. On the 3rd October they were paid 20—12—5 on account of September 20th to 30th: since then imprest was exhausted and no payments were made. No relief laborers.

Sira Road.—A regular gang of 8 men and 10 women employed. They were paid on October 3rd for work done for September 10th to 30th: and on October 12th, for work from October 1st to 10th. Also a gang of about 5 men and 4 women. Relief laborers paid on October 12th, for work done from 1st to 9th.

Honnavalli Road.—Regular gang, 5 men and 5 women ; paid on October 5th for September 20th to 30th, and on 12th for October 1st to 10th. No "Relief laborers."

Hosdurga Road.—Regular gang, 16 men and 13 women ; paid on October 3rd for September 10th to 30th, and on October 12th, for October 1st to 10th. Also relief laborers, 24 men and 29 women, paid on 12th for October 1st to 10th.

Hiriyur Road.—Regular gang, paid on October 3rd for September 11th to 30th ; on 6th, for October 1st to 6th at 4 rupees and 3 rupees per mensem. Also relief laborers, about 6 men and 9 women, paid on October 6th. Nothing paid them in week October 7th to 13th.

Banavar Road.—Regular gang, 12 men and 11 women ; paid on October 3rd for September 10th to 30th ; since then no imprest, and nothing paid. Relief laborers, 8 men and 11 women ; nothing paid in either week for above cause.

Now this statement of facts shews how far these are from being relief works. If people can live 10 days without being paid, they are not in need of relief. My impression is that distinct orders have issued from the Chief Commissioner, enjoining daily or very frequent payments, and even if none such exist, I think common sense should have shewn that this is necessary. The plan of making them come into head-quarters to be paid is most improper. There should be a Supervisor on each work, (*vide* Code) who should see to the work, and to daily payments at first : the numbers should be much larger, and whole families should come on the work: the absence of any children should of itself have shewn the Deputy Commissioner that things were going wrong. When wages are calculated to give only a mere sustenance to the laborer, how are his children to live unless they are on the work ?

The proper course is to concentrate all efforts on one or two roads and to have large gangs there. The Timmenhalli Tank will absorb all the labor of the taluk, and perhaps civil relief works are not needed at all ; if so, they should be stopped. But if kept up, they should be efficiently kept up. My impression is that there are a great number of people in need of relief who are suffering severely, but who cannot be induced to go far to work. Now that their fields require some of their time. For such people road work is suitable, and they should be hunted up by the Village Relief Officer and sent to these works. I should recommend the Deputy Commissioner to take up as relief works the two roads from Huliyar to Hosdurga and to Harihar : to place each of them under a Supervisor not lower in rank than a Peshkar or an Inspector of Police (*vide* Code) who should have at least 500 and better still 1,000 laborers under him, and should pay them every other day personally, going up and down the whole length of the line each day. On to these the inmates of relief camps too weak to be sent to Timmenhalli, and the villagers in need of relief, should be drafted, and head coolies and mustering clerks should be appointed in the proportions laid down in the code.

Amildars' imprests should be enlarged to Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000, and they should be warned that if even the imprests are exhausted, they are bound to provide the Supervisor with money for his daily payments. Any Amildar in whose taluk works are stopped, or laborers sent away through any failure of foresight on his part, or any technical objection he may make, will be liable to instant dismissal.

No. 668, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER.—On the recommendation of the Famine Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner directs that the maximum amount of "Imprests" allowed for Amildars be raised to Rs. 2,000 in the case of those taluks only where large civil relief works are being carried on ; but Amildars should be warned that if even these imprests are exhausted, they must provide for the payment of coolies on the works. Any Amildar in whose taluk works are stopped, or laborers sent away through any failure of foresight on his part or any technical objection he may make, will be liable to instant dismissal.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
" Examiner, P. W. A.
" Chief Engineer in Mysore.
" Dy. Accountant General.

Memorandum by Famine Commissioner on Civil Relief Works in * *

Only one work was shewn in last week's report, the road to * * * The figures for this were :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Children under 7.	Women in charge.	Head Coolies.	Total Expenditure.
Week ending Sept. 29th ..	775	3,508	1,084	402	10	35·14	559
Do Oct. 6th ..	949	3,521	412	682	10	42·	512

The average of laborers in former week was 767, in the latter 697. The numbers vary very greatly from day to day. *E. g.* men, 2nd Oct. 241, 3rd 159, 4th 96. This shews that this work is not acting properly as a relief work; people come in merely to fill up an idle day. There are two ways of guarding against this; one is hutting them on the spot, the other is keeping them a day in arrears. I recommend the Sub-Divisional Officer to pay them on Tuesday next, only half a day's wage in the evening; then on Wednesday a full wage at noon; ditto on Thursday; on Friday half a day's wage at noon. In this way they would gradually get a day in arrears and would be more likely to come regularly. There is not much work left to do on this road, only about a mile or 8 days' work, so that it is hardly worth while to hut them.

The wages have not been uniform during the week, but have varied from day to day. In future they should be fixed by the Saturday's bazar rate, and should be unchanged through the week.

The division of "Children" has been from "15 to 10" and "below 10": this was not in accordance with orders. The two classes are from 12 to 7, and below 7.

The "4 pie children" have thus been something quite different from what was intended: they have been young workers, not non-workers, the children of parents on the works. They have frequently not had their parents on the work at all. This will now be corrected.

There was no resident Supervisor on the work; the wages were paid daily by a Gumasta sent out in the evening. The Shekdar was supposed to look after the work and to keep a nominal list, but this was imperfectly done: the list was made afresh every day, and the laborers put into different gangs, instead of being always kept together in the same gangs, classified according to strength, and sent to the same kind of work day after day.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

7th October 1877.

No. 669.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 25th October 1877.

MEMO.

Circulated to Deputy Commissioners of Districts for guidance and to Commissioners of Divisions for information.

" By Order,"

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

MEMO.

No. 733.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 31st October 1877.

The following Note by the Famine Commissioner is circulated for information.

"By Order,"
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Relief Works in Chitaldroog.

The Public Works Department Relief Works in this District are as follows:—

(1.) Timmenhalli tank under Mr. Kenrick. The numbers when I visited it were 1,140. The Relief Camps in the neighbourhood (Hiriyur, Huliyar, Chiknayakanhalli, Bhukapatna and Sira) could send about 7,000 more at once if the department were ready to receive them which they were not.

(2.) Dodéri feeder and some other irrigation works north of Dodéri, under Mr. Winckler. The numbers here are, as I understand, about 500 or 600, but I have not seen the works nor received the figures.

(3.) The main road as far as Chitaldroog. There is no relief labor here or hardly any.

Civil Relief Works.—The Deputy Commissioner has not yet prepared the statement called for in my Circular No. 1, dated 14th September 1877, nor is the office able to supply all the information as to the number of laborers, &c., employed. But the list of works in hand has been prepared and I have gone over it with the Deputy Commissioner. The marginal statement shews the numbers in relief camps and on civil relief works in the District on 13th October but since then the numbers in the camps have fallen by about 5,000, entirely through people leaving of their own accord or when sent to relief works, requesting to be allowed to go to their homes instead. Major Armstrong expects that in 6 weeks there will be no need for relief in the District, and therefore the wisest thing to take up is the preparation and collection of metal on the roads.

	Relief camp.	Relief work.
Chitaldroog	400	460
Davangere	2,500	700
Kankuppa	2,000	45
Dodéri	1,600	110
Hiriyur	2,800	450
Huliyar	4,000	220
Hosdurga	1,000	660
Pavagada	3,000	140
	17,300	2,785
Roads to Harihar and Bellary		1,880
		4,665

The following are the roads which with my approval he would take in hand as relief works.

Taluks.	Road.	Distance.	No. of Laborers.	Supervisor.
1. Chitaldroog and Kankuppa	Chitaldroog-Ujani	30 Miles.		
2. Dodéri	Chitaldroog-Chelakere	18 ,,		
3. Chitaldroog and Hosdurga	Chitaldroog-Dumi	30 ,,		
4. Hiriyur and Dodéri	Hiriyur-Bellary	75 ,,		
5. Chitaldroog and Davangere	Chitaldroog-Harihar	48 ,,		
6. Hiriyur and Budihal	Hiriyur-Huliyar	28 ,,		
7. Pavagda	Pavagada-Bellary	22 ,,		
8. Hosdurga and Davangere	Hosdurga-Anagod	46 ,,		

At present roads 4 and 5, which, though imperial, are placed under the Local District Engineer, Mr. Nagavkar, employ the greater part of the relief labor of the district or 1,880, people: the others are scantily fed with labor, about 200 or 300 people at most on each one. Efforts should be made to enlarge these numbers by getting people out of their villages under the rules for village inspection. The Deputy Commissioner is therefore requested to frame an estimate of the numbers likely to be employed, and of the cost, and to obtain sanction for each, stating at the same time what arrangements he proposes to make for supervision. All other relief works should be stopped except a few tanks on which work is still going on which should be finished out of hand, and a list of these should be supplied at once.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

20th October 1877.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	At the instance of the Judicial Commissioner, the sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the extension to this Province of the new Code of Civil Procedure, the Specific Relief Act 1877, and the Indian Contract Act.	2nd Oct. 1877.	
2	A list of casualties among transmarine convicts at Port Blair during the month of July 1877, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.	Do do	
3	The investiture of Mr. B. G. Krishnaiengar, Assistant Commissioner with certain magisterial powers, was gazetted, and a copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner, with remarks.	Do do	
4	The investiture temporarily of Venkatkrishnaiya, Acting Sheristadar of the Harnhalli Taluk, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class within the meaning of section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was notified, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	4th do	
5	Notification investing Ahmad Ali, Peshkar of the Chikballapur Taluk, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, within the meaning of section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with the power to take down the evidence of witnesses and complainants with his own hand in the Kanarese language, was published in the *Mysore Gazette*, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
6	Notification temporarily investing certain Amildars and Peshkars in the Túmkúr District with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class under section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with additional powers referred to in clause 3 (*a*) of section 25, was published in the local Gazette and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	5th do	
7	Notification empowering Mr. Krishnaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, and Venkatramaiya, Amildar of Múdgere, under section 37 of the revised Forest Rules, to try all offences against those rules falling within their jurisdiction, was published in the *Mysore Gazette* and communicated to the Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Government of India in the Foreign Department were informed of the modifications required in the new Limitation Act XV of 1877 before its extension to Mysore, and a draft notification was submitted in accordance therewith for the introduction of the Act to this Province from 1st January 1878.	Do do	Vol. for Aug. 1877, Part II, "Judicial," No 12.
9	With reference to a report by the Anche Bakshi of the occurrence of a mail robbery between Tiptur and Kibbanhalli, the Inspector General of Police was requested to submit a concise report in the matter and of the measures taken to apprehend the offenders.	8th do	
10	A certificate under section 9 of Act XI of 1872 was furnished to the District Magistrate of Dharwar to the effect that a charge of dacoity preferred against one Channa Basappa was one that should be enquired into by the Dharwar Magistrate.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	A warrant for the apprehension and surrender of certain criminals was returned duly signed to the Nundydroog Commissioner.	8th Oct. 1877.	
12	A warrant addressed to the District Magistrate of Bellary for the surrender of certain individuals charged with theft was returned to the Nagar Commissioner duly signed.	9th do	
13	The investiture as a temporary measure of Gundappa, Sheristadar, Banavar Taluk, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class within the meaning of section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with certain additional powers, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	11th do	
14	Two warrants for the rendition of two individuals accused of house breaking were returned to the Nagar Commissioner duly signed.	13th do	
15	In compliance with instructions received, certain reports, containing comments on the provisions of the Transfer of Property Bill 1877, from the several officers who were consulted, were forwarded to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with remarks by the Chief Commissioner.	18th do	
16	Certain Peshkars and Sheristadars were severally invested, as a temporary measure, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class under section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code, during the employment of the Amildars of the taluks concerned on famine duty, or until further orders.	Do do	
17	Copy of a despatch by the Secretary of State, received from the Government of India, intimating that Mr. H. S. Treasure will in future act in behalf of the Court of Wards in the conduct of appeals before Her Majesty in Council, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
18	Notification appointing Mr. C. Soob Rao, Assistant Commissioner as a Magistrate of a division of a District under section 40 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and also investing him with certain additional powers, was published in the local Gazette, and a copy sent to the Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
19	Two warrants submitted by the Nagar Commissioner, for the surrender by the Bellary District authorities of certain individuals charged with theft, were returned to that officer duly signed.	Do do	
20	In compliance with instructions received, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department in connection with a robbery of the Government mail which occurred on the Bangalore-Shimoga road on the night of the 27th September 1877.	19th do	
21	On the representation of the Judicial Commissioner, the magisterial powers conferred on Narnaiengar, Temporary 3rd Class Magistrate, Hoskote Taluk, were withdrawn, and he was ordered to revert to his substantive appointment if he is not in charge of a relief camp. The withdrawal of the powers was duly notified.	20th do	
22	A proposal submitted by the Inspector General of Police for the entertainment of a Head-Quarter's Inspector on Rs. 115 per mensem, and two Drill Instructors on Rs. 12 and 8 respectively, the charge being met by the reductions specified, was sanctioned, and the Deputy Accountant General was requested to include the same in his next quarterly statement of fixed charges.	22nd do	
23	A commission issued by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, under section 177 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with a view to the examination on certain interrogatories of a witness named Vishvanath Jatta Ram, was forwarded to the District Judge of Ahmedabad, with a sum of Rs. 10—10—0 to meet the costs of service.	24th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
24	The investiture of Mr. Ananda Rao, Assistant Commissioner, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class under section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was notified, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	24th Oct. 1877.	
25	On the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner, certain Amildars in the Province were invested as a temporary measure with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class within the meaning of section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the same duly notified in the *Mysore Gazette*.	Do do	
26	Sixteen warrants, forwarded by the District Magistrate of Dharwar for the arrest of certain individuals charged with dacoity, were forwarded to the Nagar Commissioner for attention, and the Magistrate was requested to address such applications in future to the Commissioner of the Division in which the parties are residing.	26th do	*Vide* this statement No. 10.
27	The investiture temporarily of Mr. R. Vijayendra Rao, Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate in the Mysore District, with the additional powers referred to in clauses 6 and 7 of section 27 (*a*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, was duly notified, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
28	A warrant for the apprehension and surrender of one Mirudin was returned to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, duly signed.	Do do	
29	A fresh warrant for the rendition of one Malla Sanjiva was returned to the Nundydroog Commissioner duly signed.	Do do	Vol. for Ap. 1877, Part II, Judicial, No. 2.
30	A warrant for the rendition of eight individuals charged with committing dacoity was returned to the Nagar Commissioner duly signed.	30th do	
31	A warrant submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, for the surrender of one Allaghan charged with theft was returned duly signed.	Do do	
32	On a consideration of the circumstances represented by the Judicial Commissioner, the sentence of transportation for life passed on the 4th prisoner in sessions case No. 10 of 1877 by the Sessions Judge of Ashtagram, was commuted to one of five years' rigorous imprisonment.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, November 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A remission statement submitted by the Ashtagram Commissioner, amounting to Rs. 19—8—11, being irrecoverable balance of land revenue of the Attikuppa Taluk, for the year 1875—76, was sanctioned.	1st Oct. 1877.	
2	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to submit further information relative to the inam lands granted for the maintenance of a certain chattram, avenue, and tope in the Túmkúr Taluk, as the holder of these lands is stated to have resigned them.	Do do	
3	With reference to previous correspondence, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to state whether Mr. Harman, the Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm at Bangalore, yet possesses a colloquial knowledge of Kanarese, sufficient to enable him to profit by his observations and intercourse with Natives in the interior on agricultural topics.	Do do	
4	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to forward their weekly season reports until further orders to the address of the Additional Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Famine Department.	4th do	
5	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that, under the Chief Commissioner's orders of the 4th September 1877, he has the authority to postpone the sale of grazing on unoccupied waste lands in the taluks in which severe distress continues to prevail.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. for Sept. 1877, Part I, R. A. & C. Index No. 1.
6	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was requested to furnish certain explanation in regard to two refund bills submitted by him amounting to Rs. 44—3—0 and Rs. 11—2—1 respectively.	5th do	
7	In reply, the Kolar Deputy Commissioner was requested to furnish further explanation relative to the discrepancies pointed out between the Treasury and Muzrayi accounts.	Do do	
8	Copy of a letter from the Deputy Accountant General was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur, with a request that he will furnish a list supported by the Treasury Officer's certificate shewing the correct balances on 31st March 1877 under the heads "Muzrayi surplus fund" and "Temples under the management of Government Officers."	Do do	
9	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that sanction could not be conveyed to the grant of a takavi advance of Rs. 1,000 to K. Tippaiya of Magadi, who should be called upon to pay in December next the outstanding balance of assessment due by him amounting to Rs. 868—8—4.	Do do	
10	As requested by the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a bill for Rs. 286—4—4 for repairing survey boundary marks on permanent unoccupied waste lands in the Bangalore Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
11	Copy of a letter from the Government of India, regarding the adoption of a system of inspection and grading of wheat and other grains, was forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions and the Superintendent of Coorg for opinion.	9th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	In reply, approval was conveyed to the proposal to credit to Government Rs. 943—15—4 deposited by the toddy contractor of the Davangere, &c., Taluks, and the Nagar Commissioner was requested to report why the sureties were not called upon to pay the balance of the penalty Rs. 4,889—5—5 to which the contractor is liable for failing to act up to the terms of his contract.	9th Oct. 1877.	
13	The Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to submit the report called for from the Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm at Bangalore, relative to the cultivation of the Rheea fibre, a reminder having been received from Government on the subject.	Do do	
14	Three printed copies of the returns of food grains in Mysore and Coorg, for the fortnight ending 15th September 1877, were forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
15	Under the circumstances mentioned, the Government of India in the Foreign Department were moved to reconsider their recent decision objecting to inam rule 111 which provides for the restoration in exceptional cases of inam lands unauthorizedly alienated from the religious or charitable institutions to which they were originally assigned.	Do do	
16	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was requested to submit the usual alienation statement in respect to a piece of land proposed to be given to one Lakshmi-Narasimha Bhatt, in exchange for his inam land taken up by Government.	11th do	
17	In reply, the Inam Superintendent was requested to submit certain further reports relative to a proposal to resume the inam lands held by the Tirumaladevara Temple in the Kavaledurga Taluk.	Do do	
18	A report on cotton cultivation and trade in the Mysore Province for the year 1876—77, together with statements comparing the results with those of previous years, was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	13th do	
19	A manuscript copy of the price current of food grains in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces, for the fortnight ending 30th September 1877, was forwarded to the Government of India.	Do do	
20	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to report what arrangements were entered into at the time with the owner of certain land taken up in 1870—71 by Government for planting a village tope in Tinnal of the Bangalore Taluk, the said owner having now set up a claim for compensation therefor.	15th do	
21	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the amount of revenue collections embezzled by certain absconded Shanbhogs in the Túmkúr Taluk should, under the circumstances specified, be made good by the several Amildars who were in respective charge of the taluk during the period over which these defalcations extended, in the proportion of ⅔rds by themselves and ⅓rd by the Sheristadars.	18th do	
22	In reply, the Commissioner of Nundydroog was informed that the practice of paying minor village servants in the form of cash deducted from the beriz may be continued pending the settlement of the question of remunerating village servants which is under consideration.	19th do	
23	At the instance of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the General Commanding the Mysore Division was requested to remit a sum of Rs. 300, being the amount of compensation fixed for the land near the Dhobi's wells in Bangalore recently made over to the Military authorities.	Do do	Vol. for Dec. 1876, Part II, Rev. No. 24, Mily. No. 9.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
24	In reply, the Honorary Secretary to the Mysore Planters' Association was requested to specify any instances wherein great delay has occurred in issuing title deeds or pattas to planters for newly acquired coffee lands.	20th Oct. 1877.	
25	On the representation of the Commissary General, Madras, the Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr was requested to submit a report after local inspection of certain hot weather kavals, shewing to what extent this office order of 20th July 1877 will operate in closing them to the Amrut Mahal Department.	Do do	Vol. for July 1877, Part I, Revenue, Index Nos. 20 to 21.
26	Copies of the new forms of inamati accounts, the adoption of which was authorized in Proceedings No. 979—50 of 4th July 1877, were forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions.	Do do	Part I, C. A. & R. for July 1877, Index Nos. 3 to 4.
27	Thirty-three coffee pattas duly signed by the Chief Commissioner were returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District.	Do do	
28	Certain papers received from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, relative to the working capabilities of Sweedish ploughs, were forwarded to the Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm at Bangalore, for perusal and return.	22nd do	
29	Under the circumstances represented by the Nagar Commissioner, it was directed that the village of Keragerasu in the Kavaledurga Taluk of the Shimoga District be considered as a sarkar village, and the payment of one rupee said to have been deducted from the jodi of 1876—77 for payment to the whole inamdar, be included in the jamabandi of the current year.	Do do	
30	As requested by the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the alienation of a piece of assessed land for sinking a well for the use of the Siledars at the Millagatta village, Shimoga Taluk, and application was made to the Government of India for the remission of the assessment due thereon.	23rd do	
31	At the instance of the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, was requested to defer till the middle of January next, any survey measuring parties entering the Arkalgúd Taluk.	24th do	
32	On the recommendation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to an expenditure of Rs. 800 during October 1877 from head "V. Carrying on the Farm-labor" in the current year's budget of the Government Experimental Farm at Bangalore.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
33	In reply to a proposal to assist ryots with seed paddy to carry on hataji cultivation under tanks, the Nundydroog Commissioner was referred to Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of the 12th instant, No. 523.	25th do	This Vol. Famine Department, Nos.
34	A manuscript copy of the prices current of food grains in the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg, for the fortnight ending 15th October 1877, was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
35	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Kanarese test passed by Mr. Harman, the Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm, was only an elementary one and not sufficient to enable him to converse freely with the people on agricultural topics. A copy of the remarks by the Government of India on the Farm Report for 1876—77 was also directed to be forwarded to Mr. Harman with a request that he will state what plans he proposes to adopt for making occasional tours in the districts without interruption to his engagements in the Engineering College.	Do do	*Vide* this Statement No. 3.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
36	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was requested to adopt active measures to dispose of the accumulated arrears of coffee cases pending disposal on the 31st August 1877.	26th Oct. 1877.	
37	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that it does not appear that any compensation was offered to the owner of certain land at Benkipur in the Shimoga District which is required for building Siledars' huts, and the papers on the subject were forwarded to the Military Assistant with a request that he will arrange the matter in communication with the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga.	29th do	
38	In reply, the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, was informed that the procedure laid down in the inam rules for the attachment of inams is also applicable to kayamgutta villages.	Do do	
39	On the representation of the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, a notice was served on the Managing Director of the Ashtagram Sugar and Rum Works Company (Ld.) informing him that, as he has failed to make the necessary arrangements to keep the prescribed reserve stock of 2,000 gallons of arrack in the Palhalli Distillery, ten days' time would be given him to rectify the neglect, failing which his contract would be nulled, the amount of security deposited by him forfeited to Government, and other arrangements made, at his risk, for distilling and issuing liquor during the remaining term of his contract. The Commissioner was moreover requested to submit proposals for the extension of the improved excise system into the Division from 1st April 1878.	Do do	
40	A copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings under date the 20th instant relating to the survey and valuation of Amrut Mahal kavals in the Province was forwarded to the Government of Madras.	Do do	This Vol. Part I, Revenue Nos.
41	Under the circumstances represented by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was conveyed to the reduction, during the currency of the present settlement, by one-fourth of the assessment on the lands held by one Hanumantaiya of Baichapur, in consideration of his having repaired in 1867 the nullah which irrigates these lands at his own cost and under orders of the Deputy Commissioner. The alterations were accordingly authorized to be made in communication with the survey authorities and a refund bill submitted for any excess sum paid by the petitioner.	Do do	
42	As requested by the Nagar Commissioner, a refund bill amounting to Rs. 6—8—0 on account of house rent and other charges incurred in connection with a quantity of tobacco smuggled by one Mir Sahib, was sanctioned, and transferred to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.	Do do	
43	A refund bill for Rs. 44—3—0, submitted by the Nagar Commissioner, being the amount of water rate erroneously recovered from Gopalkrishnachari on account of certain lands in the Channagiri Taluk, was sanctioned and transferred to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.	30th do	
44	With reference to a report by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, that the necessary instructions had issued for discontinuing survey operations in the Arkalgúd Taluk, approval was conveyed to the publication of the notification, thus amended, shewing the localities in which the survey parties will be employed during the approaching field season.	Do do	*Vide* this Statement No. 31.
45	Two sketches of the coffee plantations belonging to the Durga on the Bababudan Hills were forwarded to the Inam Superintendent with a request that he will submit a report of the results of the inam settlement of the lands of the institution referred to.	Do do	
46	The Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to submit certain further information relative to a question raised by the Kolar Deputy	31st do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Commissioner in connection with the payment of "Nirsardi" to the Chik Karagodu village of the Goribidnur Taluk by the Kuragodi village of the Maddagiri Taluk.		
47	In reply, further remarks were communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, relative to the exemption of house tax claimed by the residents of certain inam villages.	31st Oct. 1877.	23rd Sept. 1877, Part II, R. A. & C., No. 34.
48	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the proposal of the inamdars of Manchivelu and other villages holding lands under the Mandagere channel to pay a lump sum as contribution towards the channel extension cannot be entertained, and that the levy of a water rate on all lands irrigated from the channel is indispensable. The Deputy Commissioner of Hassan was directed moreover to ascertain by local enquiry whether the water rate of Rs. 4 per acre is a fair and reasonable average to fix upon the inamdars.	Do do	
49	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner, was requested to submit certain further information relative to a block of land selected by Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford and Mr. Mackenzie, for mining operations in the Kolar District, in view to the requisite application being made to the Government of India, for the remission of the assessment thereon.	Do do	
50	On the recommendation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the alienation of a piece of unassessed waste land to one Lakshminarayin Batt of Channaraypatna, in exchange for his inam land taken up for the extension of the North Sriramdevar Channel.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, November 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	At the instance of the Superintendent, sanction was conveyed to the pay of the Curator of the Mysore Government Museum being raised to the full amount, *viz.*, Rs. 35 per mensem.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	2nd Oct. 1877.	
2	The payment of a gratuity of Rs. 120 to Mahomed Budan, a peon in the Shrinivaspur Distillery, was sanctioned, and communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	3rd do	
3	In reply, an expression of satisfaction was conveyed to the Deputy Accountant General for the manner in which the final adjustment had been effected of the charges of the Railway Companies on account of the conveyance of His Highness the Maha Raja and suite from Bangalore to Delhi and back.	Do do	
4	As requested by the Military Assistant, sanction was conveyed to the disbursement of compensation batta at the authorized rates to all servants of the Mysore Siledar and Barr establishments below the rank of commissioned officer for a further period of three months from the 1st October 1877.	Do do	
5	On the representation of the Deputy Accountant General, this office order of 27th September 1877 was cancelled, and the payment to Colonel R. Renton of a bonus of Rs. 13,866—10—0 was sanctioned, this sum being the equivalent of that officer's pay as Town Magistrate of Mysore and acting allowance as Military Assistant for the preceding twelve months.	4th do	*Vide* Vol. for Sept. 1877, Part II, "Finl." No.
6	The monthly statement of cash balances on 1st September 1877 was perused and returned to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
7	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed of the proportion debitable to the Chief and Superintending Engineers' offices out of a sum of Rs. 26—4—0 charged in this office contingent bill for July last, on account of turbands supplied to the peons of those offices.	Do do	
8	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the temporary entertainment of a Daffedar and 12 peons on the contingent establishment of the Hassan District Jail, to be dispensed with as soon as the number of prisoners will admit of it.	5th do	
9	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that the cost of the District Muzrayi establishment and charges should be defrayed out of the general surplus funds of the District and not from that of the Kalasa temple.	Do do	
10	As requested by the Superintendent, sanction was conveyed to the purchase of three glass cases at Rs. 18 each for the Museum—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	Vol. for Aug. 1877, Part II, "General," No. 10.
11	A sum of Rs. 1,500 was advanced to the Superintendent, Government Experimental Farm, to employ an extra number of coolies for cutting and removing weeds, &c., on the lands in the Farm.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to explain the omission to comply with Sir R. Meade's order of 1871, which interdicted the supply of carpets to offices, and a bill for Rs. 63—14—8, on account of carpets supplied, was returned to that officer unsanctioned.	6th Oct. 1877.	
13	Under the circumstances represented by the Deputy Accountant General, the sanction of the Government of India was solicited to draw the sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees from the first instalment of the loan for expenditure during November.	8th do	
14	Under the circumstances now stated, the Government of India were moved to re-consider the proposal for the payment of an honorarium of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Rice for the compilation of the Gazetteers of Mysore and Coorg.	Do do	Vol. for June 1877, Part I, "General," pages 56 and 57.
15	Copy of a letter from the Government of India, Financial Department, fixing the pay and house rent allowance of Dr. Henderson, Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail, was forwarded to that officer for adjustment of his allowances in communication with the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	As requested by the Deputy Accountant General, sanction was conveyed to the payment of arrears of pension for more than six months from 1st August 1875, due to Rangasami Modaliar, late Clerk, Mysore District Office.	9th do	
17	On the recommendation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the payment to Syed Ali, Distillery peon, Shrinvaspur Taluk, of a gratuity of Rs. 144.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
18	The adjustment of two bills aggregating Rs 207—15—8 on account of expenses incurred at Maddur for the reception of the Viceroy was communicated to the Judicial Commissioner.	10th do	
19	At the instance of the Conservator of Forests, sanction was conveyed to the temporary entertainment of a Clerk and a peon on Rs. 40 and 8 per mensem respectively, for the collection of articles for the Paris Exhibition. A sum of Rs. 500 also was placed at the Conservator's disposal for the purchase of samples, &c.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	12th do	Vol. for Aug. 1877, "General," Part I, pages 37 to 42.
20	Certain re-appropriation statements of the civil budget grants, submitted by the Nagar Commissioner for the quarter ending 30th June 1877, were returned duly sanctioned.	Do do	
21	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was asked why a sum of Rs. 3 per mensem was sanctioned for the monthly contingent expenses of the Muzrayi establishment attached to his office, when the services of the Muzravi Gumasta have been dispensed with, and the accounts are submitted direct by Deputy Commissioners.	13th do	
22	The Nundydroog and Nagar Commissioners were requested to report what allowance, if any, has been sanctioned for the District Muzrayi office establishments in their Divisions to meet the charges incurred monthly for stationery.	Do do	
23	The grant of a superannuation pension of Rs. 416—10—8 per mensem to Mr. P. Krishna Rao, Deputy Commissioner, was sanctioned, and an acknowledgment of the services rendered to the Mysore Government by that officer was duly conveyed to him.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General and Commissioner, Nagar Division.	16th do	
24	As recommended by the Nagar Commissioner, formal sanction was conveyed to the grant of a superannuation pension Rs. 35 per mensem	Do do	Vol. for Aug. 1877, Part II, "Fnil." No. 1.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	to Mr. H. M. D'Vaz, late Head Clerk, Commissioner's office.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
25	An application submitted by the Inspector General of Police for the grant of a gratuity of Rs. 100 and 72 respectively to two constables of the Bangalore Cantonment Police Force, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	17th Oct. 1877.	
26	As recommended by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was conveyed to the payment to Mr. L. Domingo, Surveyor of the Bangalore District, of a personal allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for which provision in the current year's district fund budget has been made.	Do do	Vol. for Oct. 1876—77, Part II, Financial, No. 32.
27	At the instance of the Judicial Commissioner, the grant of permanent advances ranging from Rs. 30 to 50 to certain Amildars in the Shimoga District, for purchasing provisions for the prisoners in the taluk lock-ups, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	18th do	
28	As recommended by the Nagar Commissioner, the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 100 to Bêd-Hanuma, revenue peon, Chikmagalur Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
29	Instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts relative to the mode of carrying out muzrayi works and the payments thereof, and the Deputy Accountant General was requested to issue the necessary subsidiary instructions on the subject.	19th do	
30	As requested by the Deputy Accountant General, sanction was conveyed to a further grant of Rs. 5,000 to meet charges during the remainder of the year for remitting specie to the several District Treasuries.	20th do	Vol. for Aug. 1877, Part II, Financial, No. 32.
31	A letter from the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, intimating the rate at which tenders had been accepted by the Bank for the purchase of the 5 lakhs of Government securities recently sub-divided belonging to the Mysore invested surplus account, was returned to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
32	A bill for Rs. 425—14—0 forwarded by the Proprietor of the Cubbon Hotel, Bangalore, for table supplies, &c., for the Clerks who accompanied the Viceroy, was paid, and the order of Government solicited as to its final adjustment.	Do do	
33	An original letter from the Honorary Secretary, Mysore Planters' Association, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, with a request that he will state whether the condition of the cash balances in the Kadur District may be expected shortly to be such as will admit of the extension to the planters resident in the Múdgere Taluk, of the facilities for cashing currency notes, as granted at other coffee planting centres.	22nd do	Vol. for Aug. 1877, Part II, Financial, Nos. 6 & 19.
34	In reply, the Honorary Secretary to the Mysore Planters' Association was informed that at some future time it might be found practicable to extend to the Múdgere Taluk, certain facilities for cashing currency notes.	Do do	Do
35	As recommended by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, sanction was conveyed to the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 63 to one Anthony, Maity of the travellers' bungalow at Chitaldroog.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
36	As recommended by the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 56 to Mahomed Usman, Kotwal, Sidlagatta Taluk, considered unfit for further duty.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
37	Copies of a letter from the Government of India and of one from the Inspector General of Police, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for report as to the financial effect of applying the rules regarding batta and travelling allowances of General Assistant Commissioners, to Police Assistant Commissioners.	22nd Oct. 1877.	Vol. for Sept. 1877, Part II, "Financial," No. 36.
38	On the recommendation of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, and under section 46 (1) of the Civil Pension Code, Garudachar, Sheristadar of the Chitaldroog Taluk, was allowed to count towards pension the period he was under suspension, and sanction was conveyed to the payment to that individual of a sum of Rs. 17—12—5, being the amount of his subsistence allowance.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	23rd do	Vol. for Aug. 1877, Part II, "General," No. 14.
39	As requested by the Inspector General of Police, sanction was conveyed to the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 21—3—9 to 1st class police peon Syed Buran, Shimoga District.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
40	The budget estimates of the Mysore Revenue Survey and Settlement Department for 1878—79, submitted by the Survey Commissioner were approved of, subject to reduction in the item of extra batta, which has been disallowed by the Government of India.	Do do	
41	Copies of a resolution by the Government of India, sanctioning certain special allowance to Messrs. Elliott and Wingate, and Major Scott Moncrieff while on deputation in Mysore on famine duty, were forwarded to the officers named.	24th do	
42	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a re-appropriation of Rs. 22,791—13—3 to meet the contingent charges in the Mysore District Jail during the current quarter.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
43	With reference to a proposal for the grant of an advance of Rs. 200 to one Mr. Skilton for the purchase of draught bullocks for dâk purposes, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that it would be preferable that the work should be undertaken by Patels or other residents of substance in the villages referred to.	Do do	
44	As requested by the Inspector General of Police, sanction was conveyed to the retention till the end of the official year of the special police force for the Kolar District, on the understanding that the present cost, *viz.* Rs. 270 per mensem, will be reduced as far as circumstances may permit.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	Vol. for July, 1877, Part II, "Financial," No. 40.
45	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to include in his next quarterly statement for the confirmation of the Government of India, the arrangements made consequent on the retirement on pension of P. Iyasami Modaliar, a Clerk in the Chief Commissioner's office.	Do do	
46	In reply, a concurrence was expressed in the Judicial Commissioner's opinion that the entertainment of an extra temporary establishment for the Additional Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division was unnecessary, but extra allowance aggregating Rs. 35 per mensem in addition to a travelling allowance of 4 annas per mile for all rapid journeys was sanctioned to certain ministerial officers during their deputation to the court of the Additional Sessions Judge.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	25th do	Vol. for Aug. 1877, Part I, Judicial, Index Nos. 1 to 2.
47	As recommended by the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a bill amounting to Rs. 170—14—2, being the pay and suspension allowances due to the Amildar of Betmangala for the months of July to September 1877.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
48	In reply, the Government of India were informed that the subject of a revision of the Mysore Public Works budget is under consideration, and that reductions in other departments do not appear to be feasible during the current year, and that proposals for a re-cast of the budget estimates for 1877—78 will be submitted shortly.	26th Oct. 1877.	Vol. for Aug. 1877, Part II, Financial, No. 30.
49	A Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, dated 5th October 1877, regarding the grant of travelling allowances under certain circumstances, was re-published in the *Mysore Gazette*.	27th do	
50	An indent in triplicate for stationery stores required for the use of this Administration for the year 1878—79 was submitted to the Government of India for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.	29th do	
51	Subject to the modifications specified, the budget estimates of the Lal-Bagh for 1878—79, submitted by the Director of the Government Gardens, were sanctioned, and communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	30th do	
52	With reference to a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 42,025 to meet certain charges in the Bangalore Central Jail and District Lock-up during the current quarter, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that it admitted of considerable reduction under the head of rations since the recent fall in prices.	Do do	
53	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was authorized to write off the accounts a sum of Rs. 415—11—6, being the loss sustained by the re-coinage of 40,000 uncurrent rupees at the Bombay Mint, including railway and other contingent charges.	Do do	Part II, Financial, Sep. 1877, No. 3.
54	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was requested to call upon the Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner to state what mode of check has been or can now be instituted to prevent waste or fraud in the expenditure on taluk lock-ups in his District.	31st do	3dr Aug. 1877, Part II, Financial, No. 5.
55	In modification of previous orders, Mr. W. Porteous, M. A., Assistant Sessions Judge, Nagar Division, was authorized to draw batta while thus employed, at the rate of 5 Rs. per diem continuously, except on days on which mileage allowance may be drawn by him for rapid journeys.	Do do	17th Sept. 1877, Part I, Judl. Nos. 1 & 2.
56	Four statements shewing the pensions and gratuities sanctioned by the Local Administration during the quarter ending 30th September 1877 were submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, November 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The usual monthly tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective officers employed in Mysore and Coorg, with proportionate return for 1st October 1877, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	1st Oct. 1877.	
2	In reply, the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings, was requested to submit at once an abstract estimate for the Chikmagalur-Yedahalli road, a detailed revised estimate being sent in as early as practicable.	Do do	Vol. for Feb. 1877, Part I, "Finl." Nos. 14 and 15.
3	Captain E. P. Maltby, Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, was appointed a member of the committee for the examination in Kanarese of Mr. A. B. Todd, Assistant Engineer, *vice* Captain Mackenzie.	Do do	Vol. for Aug. Part II, "General," No. 216.
4	Two notifications of sanction by the Kolar Deputy Commissioner aggregating Rs. 490, for repairing roads and drains in the Gudibanda and Sidlagatta Taluks, were accepted, and communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
5	An acknowledgment by the Chief Commissioner of the services rendered to this Administration by Colonel R. Renton, Town Magistrate of Mysore and Civil Pension Paymaster, was conveyed to that officer.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to explain a discrepancy relative to the date on which Mr. Kitts, Assistant Commissioner, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in notification of the 24th August last.	Do do	Vol. for Sep. 1877, Part II, "General," No. 105.
7	With reference to an application from Messrs. Leonard and A. Narayinsami Modaliar on behalf of the share-holders of the Bangalore Bank (Limited) for a guard for the safe custody of the bank premises, these gentlemen were informed that the Government were not prepared to take any active action in the matter other than that contemplated by the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act.	2nd do	Do do Aug. No. 180.
8	In reply, the Government of India in the Foreign Department were informed that the certificate of naturalization, received from the Secretary of State for India, on behalf of Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Mottet of this Commission, can now be delivered to that officer who has returned from England under the orders directing all officers on furlough to resume their duties.	Do do	
9	The grant of fifteen days' privilege leave to Narsanna, Acting Amildar of the Banavar Taluk, and the appointment of the Peshkar of Chikmagalur to act in his stead was gazetted and communicated to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division.	3rd do	
10	The grant of six weeks' privilege leave to Sivagnanam Pille, Munsiff of the Kadur Sub-Division, was gazetted, and a copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	Copy of a general order by the Madras Government permitting Colonel R. Renton, Town Magistrate of Mysore, to retire from the service under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 13th July 1876, was forwarded to that officer for information.	3rd Oct. 1877.	
12	As recommended by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, sanction was conveyed to an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,000 for extending V shaped drains in the town of Davangere.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
13	In reply, the Commissioner of Ashtagram was requested to specify the source from which appropriation could be made to meet the charge of Rs. 500 for repairing the parapet walls of the new gate at Seringapatam.	Do do	
14	An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,800 for repairing and improving the Koppada Tank was returned to the Nagar Commissioner duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	Vol. for Feb. 1877, Part II, "General," No. 115.
15	A silver medal conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Campbell by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in recognition of the part taken by him in his official capacity as Commissioner of a Division in holding a Darbar for the purpose of proclaiming the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty, was forwarded to that officer with certain remarks.	Do do	
16	A notification of sanction by the Nagar Commissioner amounting to Rs. 316 for certain district fund works was accepted, and full appropriation sanctioned.	Do do	
17	A notification of sanction by the Commissioner of the Nagar Division amounting to Rs. 59 for repairing Kalo Kudamaji Hirekere tank was accepted and full appropriation sanctioned.	Do do	
18	A notification of sanction by the Nagar Commissioner amounting to Rs. 460 for certain irrigation works was accepted and full appropriation sanctioned.	Do do	
19	An application accompanied by the prescribed statements of service, &c., from Captain E. Shaw, Madras Staff Corps,, Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, for 18 months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, was forwarded to the Military Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George.	4th do	
20	A return (blank) of deaths among European uncovenanted officers in Mysore and Coorg during the month of August 1877, was forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.	Do do	
21	As requested by the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to an expenditure of Rs. 550 during the month of September 1877 from the head "Carrying on the Farm-Labor" in the budget of the Government Experimental Farm.	Do do	
22	A Kanarese letter to the address of the Guru of the Shringeri Matt referring to him a petition from the inhabitants of Shringeri for explanation, was forwarded to the Nagar Commissioner for explanation.	5th do	
23	Six notifications of sanction by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, for certain irrigation works debitable to the irrigation cess fund budget, were accepted, and full appropriation sanctioned as requested.	Do do	
24	An estimate amounting to Rs. 22 for repairing the Hampapur travellers' bungalow was returned to the Ashtagram Commissioner duly sanctioned.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
25	On the recommendation of the Inspector General of Police, the temporary entertainment for two months of 50 additional police peons for the Town of Mysore, was sanctioned debitable to municipal funds.	5th Oct. 1877.	
26	As solicited by the Ashtagram Commissioner, a re-appropriation statement for an addition of two peons to the police force at Hassan was returned duly sanctioned; and the Commissioner was informed that, if a permanent addition to the police establishment of the Town was deemed requisite, application should be made through the Inspector General of Police.	Do do	
27	A memorial addressed by Subrayappa, Kodigidar of Nayikankere tank in the Kolar Taluk, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department with a report thereon.	Do do	
28	Copy of a letter from Government of India requesting to be furnished with a list of all vernacular newspapers published in Mysore and Coorg with certain other information, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for compliance.	Do do	
29	Notification cancelling the appointment of the Peshkars of Sarjapur and Kengeri in the Bangalore District as Sub-Registrars was published in the *Mysore Gazette* and communicated to the Inspector General of Registration.	Do do	
30	A memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General by Subba Rao Naleja, late Risaldar, 6th Regiment, Mysore Horse, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign Department with certain remarks.	Do do	
31	As requested by the Government of India in the Home Department, certain information was furnished relative to the system under which covenanted civilians are indented for and attached to the Mysore and Coorg Commissions.	6th do	
32	An extension of leave on medical certificate for three months was granted to Murugesa Modaliar, Amildar of Betmangala Taluk, and the same was notified in the *Mysore Gazette*.—Communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
33	Ten copies of the Gradation and Distribution List of officers in the Mysore and Coorg Commissions were forwarded to the Government of India, Financial Department.	8th do	
34	Three do do to the Foreign Department.	Do do	
35	Two do do to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.	Do do	
36	Messrs. Thaker Spink & Co., Calcutta, were requested to furnish this office with a copy of the Bengal Directory when ready.	Do do	
37	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to state the purpose for which two thermometers indented for by him were required.	Do do	
38	A (blank) statement of officers of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service attached to the Government of Mysore absent on furlough, special or subsidiary leave during the quarter ending 30th September 1877, was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.	Do do	
39	Copy of the Hospital Committee's report upon the site selected by Colonel Sankey, R. E., for the new Lying-in-Hospital at Bangalore in substitution of that previously indicated, was forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Department Public Works, for attention.	Do do	Vol. for Aug. 1877, Part II, "General," No. 176.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
40	As requested, a statement shewing the quantity and value of goods imported by the Mysore Government during the month of September 1877, was forwarded to the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.	8th Oct. 1877.	
41	A memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy by one Mahomed Budan, late Sub-Inspector of Police in the Túmkúr Taluk, was forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	9th do	
42	A proposal for the establishment of a Medical School at Bangalore for the education and training of pupils for the grade of Hospital Assistant to provide for the requirements of Mysore and Coorg, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
43	The Government of India in the Foreign Department were asked to return the original enclosures of this office letter of 30th May 1877, reporting upon the petition of one Srinivas Chetti of Seringapatam.	10th do	Vol. for July 1877 Part II, "General," No. 76.
44	Two notifications of sanction by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar aggregating Rs. 172—8—0 for certain municipal works, were accepted and full appropriation sanctioned.	Do do	
45	The transfers of certain Amildars in the Nundydroog Division were gazetted, and copy sent to the Commissioner with certain remarks.	11th do	Vol. for June 1877 Part II, "General," No. 94.
46	On a consideration of the further report submitted by the Nagar Commissioner, his judgment confirming one Sheshanna in the office of Patel of Indur village in the Kavaledurga Taluk was approved of. Endorsement to petitioner accordingly.	Do do	
47	In reply, Messrs. Narayinsami Modaliar and T. T. Leonard, members of the Bangalore Bank (Limited) on behalf of the shareholders, were informed that the sealed cover forwarded by them, said to contain certain impounded Government Promissory Notes, will be transferred to the Government Inspectors appointed under the Indian Companies' Act, to whom all such communications should in future be addressed.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No.
48	In reply, the Chief Engineer was informed that the articles of stationery required by the Mysore State Railway Division for 1877—78 will be issued on a responsible person being deputed to receive the same.	Do do	
49	Copies of a letter received from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, relative to the procedure to be adopted for dealing with petitions which are mere appeals against judicial decisions, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner and Commissioners of Divisions.	Do do	
50	In reply, the Government of India were informed that the classified, general and disposition lists of survey officers for the half year ending 30th September 1877, were despatched on the 25th ultimo.	Do do	
51	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the orders of the Government of India regarding the final settlement of the inam lands of the Makan of Syed Shekn Ahmed Shutari, have not yet been received.	15th do	
52	The revised budget estimates of the Kankanhalli and Magadi Municipalities for 1876—77, submitted by the Nundydroog Commissioner, were sanctioned, and communicated to the Deputy Accountant General with copies of cash balance statements.	Do do	Vol. for June 1877, Part II, "General," No. 122.
53	Approval was conveyed to the proceedings of the President of the Cantonment Municipal Board in granting permission for the formation of a small cemetery within the precincts of the Convent of the Good	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Shepherd at Bangalore for the interment exclusively of the *Religieux* of that institution, and he was directed to insert the extent and boundaries of the site so selected in the license.		
54	As requested, a memo shewing the prices at which 2nd sort rice sold in the Mysore Province during the month of September 1877 was forwarded to the Inspecting Post Master, Bangalore Division.	16th Oct. 1877.	
55	As requested by the Nagar Commissioner, a copy of Dr. Moore's Manual of Family Medicine was forwarded to that officer with an intimation that the cost thereof, *viz.*, Rs. 4, should be credited in Her Majesty's Treasury.	Do do	Vol. for Aug. 1877 Part I, General Nos. 1 to 2.
56	The appointment of Krishna Múrti Rao, 2nd Clerk in the Ashtagram Commissioner's office, to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Talkad Taluk, during the employment of Shek Ibrahim, the permanent incumbent, on Special Famine Duty, was gazetted and copy sent to the Ashtagram Commissioner.	Do do	Vol. for Sep. 1877, Part II, Rev. No. 39.
57	Copies of the Gradation and Distribution Lists of Officers in the Mysore and Coorg Commissions for the quarter ending 30th September 1877 were forwarded to the Heads of Departments in Mysore.	17th do	
58	As recommended by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, Lieutenant Macintire, while employed on Special Famine Duty, was allowed to occupy a room in the Hiriyur travellers' bungalow free of charge, on the understanding that he will vacate the bungalow when the accommodation occupied by him is required by travellers.	Do do	
59	A letter from the Honorary Secretary, Mysore Planters' Association, urging the repair of the ghat roads, was transferred to the Secretary in the Department Public Works for disposal in that Department.	Do do	
60	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's decision in special appeal case No. 21 of 1877 confirming the occupancy of some kandayam lands situated in the Vibhutipura village to one Bommalinga and two others, was approved.—Endorsement to petitioner accordingly.	Do do	
61	Copy of a letter from the Government of India, intimating that they cannot allow Mr. R. G. Hodson, Inspector of Schools, to reckon his service while Deputy Inspector of Schools as that of an Inspector for the purpose of counting the same towards furlough earned under the superior rules, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for communication to the officer concerned.	Do do	Vol. for Aug. 1877, Part II, General No. 100.
62	As requested by the Anche Bakshi, sanction was conveyed to the transfer of the office of assistant Anche Mutsaddi from Bowringpet to Mysore.—Communicated to the officers concerned.	Do do	
63	At the instance of the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, the Government of India were moved to apply the provisions of Home Department Resolution No. 476, dated 31st August 1877, or so much of it as could be made applicable, to the Hospital Assistants belonging to the subordinate medical service of this Administration.	Do do	Vol. for Sep. 1877, Part II, General No. 108.
64	Copy of Financial Department circular, prescribing a form of register of court fees, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for opinion as to the necessity or expediency of applying the form to the courts in Mysore and Coorg in lieu of those now existing.	Do do	
65	Two contingent bills of the Shimoga District were duly countersigned and forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, intimation thereof being given to the Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
66	In reply, a notification of sanction for a district fund work was returned to the Nagar Commissioner unaccepted, as there were no funds under the heads specified.	15th Oct. 1877.	
67	A memorandum of alterations proposed by the Inspector General of Registration in the existing registration rules for Mysore and Coorg under the new Act III of 1877, was notified in the *Mysore Gazette*.	Do do	Vol. for June 1877, Part II, Genl. No. 145.
68	Copies of an extract from the Indian Agriculturist, containing a description of the diseases of sheep and of their remedies, were printed and forwarded to Deputy Commissioners, with a request that they may be distributed in such a manner as may best conduce to their publicity among large owners of sheep.	Do do	
69	A memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General by one Munisami Chetti was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department with a report thereon.	Do d	
70	As requested, the revised budget statements Nos. I and II of the Chikmagalur Municipality for 1877—78 were forwarded to the Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
71	Copy of a circular from the Financial Department, cancelling previous instructions relative to the recovery of claims against an officer quitting India on leave of absence or retirement, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	Vol. for Sep. Part II, G., No. 165.
72	The appointment, as a temporary measure, of Venkat Rao, Judicial Sheristadar of the Shimoga District, to act as Munsiff, *vice* Raghunath Rao on Special Famine Duty, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
73	A resolution by the Government of India, commenting on the registration reports of several provinces for 1875—76, was communicated to the Inspector General of Registration in Mysore.	Do do	
74	An original letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation Works was forwarded to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, with a request that he will submit detailed estimates or notifications for the repairs of the tanks in the Bangalore District referred to.	19th do	
75	The Nundydroog Commissioner's contingent bill for Rs. 13—8—0, for the month of September 1877, was forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts duly countersigned.	Do do	
76	Certain papers relating to the examination in Kanarese of Mr. N. P. Todd, Assistant Engineer, were transferred to the Secretary in Public Works Department for disposal.	Do do	
77	The assumption of the charge of the Shimoga District by Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Mottet was gazetted and a copy sent to the Deputy Accountant General with the usual cash balance statement of the treasury.	Do do	
78	As requested, three petitions addressed to the Viceroy by certain individuals were returned to the Government of India, together with English translations thereof.	Do do	
79	At the request of the Famine Commissioner, B. Venkaiya, Acting Amildar of the Koratagere Taluk, was relegated to his substantive appointment of Sheristadar, Bangalore Taluk, and the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to report the arrangement he proposes for filling up the temporary vacancy.	20th do	
80	The postings of certain Munsiffs were notified, consequent on the return to duty of Mr. E. Pereira, Sar-Amin of the Bangalore Cantonment.—Communicated to Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
81	In reply, the Commissioner of Ashtagram was informed that a further issue of copies of the Financial Code to the officers named could not be made at present.	20th Oct. 1877.	
82	A copy of the "*Revue Des Eaux et Forets Annales Forestiers*" for the month of August 1877 was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for circulation among such of the officers of the department as are conversant with the French language.	Do do	
83	An estimate amounting to Rs. 152 for repairing the travellers' bungalow at Talgohpa was returned to the Nagar Commissioner duly sanctioned.	Do do	
84	Three notifications of sanction aggregating Rs. 442—0—5 for certain municipal works in the town of Mysore were returned duly sanctioned to the Ashtagram Commissioner with certain remarks.	Do do	
85	As requested, a copy of each of the Administration Reports of Mysore and Coorg for 1875—76 was despatched to the Government of India, Home Department, for transmission to Lord Northbrook.	Do do	
86	Copies of a Government of India resolution changing Mr. Hunter's designation from Director General of Statistics to that of Director General of Gazetters, were forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions and Director of Public Instruction.	22nd do	
87	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was requested to furnish a medical certificate in behalf of Narasimmaiengar, Amildar of Mandya, before the leave applied for could be granted.	Do do	
88	The breaching of three tanks in the Dodballapur Taluk by the recent rains having been brought to notice, the Chief Engineer was requested to cause an enquiry to be made as to the cause of the accident and to report the result.	Do do	
89	A notification of sanction by the Nagar Commissioner amounting to Rs. 255, for repairing the Anekonda Basvankere in the Chitaldroog District was accepted, and full appropriation sanctioned.	Do do	
90	A re-appropriation statement for Rs. 850 for providing funds for tracing a road from Somevarpet to the head of the Bisle Ghat was returned to the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings,' Branch duly sanctioned.	Do do	
91	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that as Syed Abdul Rajak Khadri of Bababudan Hills is able to write Kanarese, he might be brought under the Police Assistant of Shimoga for instruction in police duties and eventual employment in the force if found qualified.	Do do	
92	A re-appropriation statement submitted by the Nagar Commissioner amounting to Rs. 591 for the restoration of a "Honda" near the village of Surahonne in the Honnali Taluk, was sanctioned.	23rd do	
93	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that, if the repair of the Basvan channel of the Sulikere lake has been begun, the notification of sanction for Rs. 300 submitted by him was accepted, if not, it should not be undertaken.	Do do	
94	A notification amounting to Rs. 174 for repairing the travellers' bungalow at Vemgal in the Kolar District was returned to the Nundydroog Commissioner duly accepted.	Do do	
95	The report on the working of the Money Order Department for 1876—77 was reviewed, and the Superintendent of the Government Press was requested to print and forward 50 copies of both report and review, for transmission to the Government of India and for local distribution.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
96	In reply, the Government of India were informed that, as there are no chaplains employed under this Administration, the instructions of the Home Department of 27th September 1877, relative to the average attendance of the civil servants of the Queen at the religious services conducted by such chaplains, do not seem applicable to Mysore and Coorg.	23rd Oct. 1877.	
97	As requested, a Kanarese petition, with an English translation thereof, addressed to the Viceroy by one Sivana Basanna of Tiptur, Honnavalli Taluk, was returned to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	
98	In reply, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was informed that, under this office circular of 11th March 1873, the casual leave taken by Dr. Benson, Civil Surgeon of Nagar, in excess of three days, will be accounted as privilege leave if such is due to him. Copy to Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, with copy of the circular referred to.	Do do	
99	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner concurred in the grounds on which the District Magistrate refused permission to Chitambarachari and others to erect a temple on a certain site in the Cantonment.	Do do	
100	A memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy by Mr. J. Knight, pensioned Band Master of the Mysore Local Force, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for report.	24th do	
101	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that his explanation for the delay in the submission of the revenue accounts of the Túmkúr District for 1876—77 was not considered satisfactory.	Do do	
102	The assumption of the charge of the Hassan District and Treasury by Major W. Hill was notified, and copy sent to the Deputy Accountant General, with the cash balance statement.	Do do	
103	The assumption of the charge of the Kadur District by Major C. S. Blair, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was notified.	Do do	
104	The appropriations required for certain incomplete district fund works of 1875—76 in the Nundydroog Division were made from the reserve allotments, and communicated to the Commissioner and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
105	As requested by the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the disbursement as a special case, of sick leave allowance at Rs. 25 per mensem from 18th April to 3rd July 1877 to A. Srinivas Rao, Maramat Clerk of the Shimoga District Office.	Do do	
106	The President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, was requested to submit the entire proceedings connected with resolution No. 6 embodied in the proceedings of the Municipal Commission dated 26th September last regarding the disposal of the lighting contract.	25th do	
107	In reply, the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission was informed that, under the circumstances specified, he was not justified in withholding the payment of compensation to one Hawker Durgu for the well and ground taken up by the Board for public purposes.	Do do	Part II, General, Vol. for Oct. 1876, No 6.
108	With reference to a communication on the subject of the allotments required to complete the Marigudda and Yellavamballa bridges in the Shimoga District, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that it was undesirable to spend sums like 2,000 and 2,500 Rs. on these works, when all outlay should as far as practicable be devoted to relief works.	Do do	Vol. for Sep. 1877, Part II, General, No. 76.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
109	In reply, the Government of Bombay was informed that two copies of the Mysore Gazetteer were despatched to their address, one of which probably was mislaid by the postal authorities.	25th Oct. 1877.	
110	The Post Master of Bangalore was requested to institute enquiries into the alleged loss of a packet containing the 1st and 2nd volumes of the Mysore Gazetteer, posted to the address of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, on the 20th August last, and to communicate the result to this office.	Do do	
111	As requested, a petition with an English translation, addressed to the Viceroy by one Abbas Allikhan of Dodballapur Taluk, was returned to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	
112	A duplicate packing account of Stores per S. S. "Malabar," dated 13th August 1877, was forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, to be filled up and returned.	Do do	
113	The grant of an extension of 15 days' leave to Sivagnanam Pille, Munsiff, Kadur Sub-Division, was notified, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
114	Certain notifications of sanction for works debitable to the Irrigation Cess Fund Budget of the Chitaldroog District, submitted by the Nagar Commissioner, were accepted if the works had been begun; if not, he was informed, the works should not be undertaken.	Do do	
115	An estimate amounting to Rs. 203, for repairing the travellers' bungalow at Shimoga, was returned to the Commissioner of Nagar, duly sanctioned.	Do do	
116	In reply, the Commissioner of Ashtagram was informed that the fixed allowance of Rs. 2,000 for feeding Brahmans at the Subramanyam and Bisle Chatrams on the occasion of the car festival in December 1877, should not be exceeded.	Do do	
117	A petition from Sri Vidyashankara Bhartiswami of Kúdli Matt was forwarded to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division with the remark that if Narsimhabhartiswami therein alluded to, who has not established his claim in the civil courts as directed, proceeds on a tour *in the character of the Guru* whose office he is thus usurping, the Deputy Commissioner may be authorized to restrain him.	26th do	
118	A petition from B. Srinivas Rao, and others was forwarded to the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, with instructions to enquire into the manner in which the funds annually allotted for the administration of Govindu Chetti's Chatram are being dispensed.	Do do	
119	With reference to 12 notifications of sanction submitted by the Ashtagram Commissioner for certain district fund works, he was informed that if the works have actually been begun, sanction is accepted under the conditions laid down in Famine Circular No. 1 of 14th September 1877, if not, they should *not* be undertaken *now*.	Do do	
120	As requested, a Kanarese petition addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, with an English translation thereof, was returned to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	
121	Copy of a letter from the Government of India, intimating that the grant of a special retiring pension to V. Drug Singh, Clerk in the Assistant Commissioner's office, Kikkeri Sub-Division, cannot be considered until his retirement from the public service, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for communication to the individual concerned.	Do do	Vol. for Sep. 1877, Part II, General, No. 156.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
122	In reply, the President of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission was requested to amend a resolution by the Board resolving not to levy any additional assessment for alterations, improvements, &c. effected to premises of a less value than Rs. 500 during the half year ending 31st March 1878, and to re-submit the same for approval.	26th Oct. 1877.	
123	Two notifications of sanction for repairing certain tunnels in the Kolar District were accepted if the works had actually been begun, and the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that if they had not, they should not be undertaken now.	Do do	
124	In reply, the Military Assistant was informed that the services of Mr. Apothecary Arnold to accompany him on his tour of inspection could not be spared, and he was directed to apply to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for the services of a qualified medical subordinate for the purpose specified.	Do do	
125	Copy of an endorsement from the Government of India, intimating that Mr. W. J. Cuningham, Special Assistant Commissioner, had been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, for information.	Do do	Vol. for July 1877, Part II, General, No. 67.
126	The Superintendent of the Government Press was requested to print and forward 25 copies of the Mysore Civil List for the quarter ending 30th September 1877, for transmission to the Government of India, &c.	27th do	
127	Sanction was conveyed to the measures proposed by the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Museum for removing the collection of articles from the old to the new Museum, and he was moreover authorized to entertain a temporary establishment (for 15 days) of 4 peons at Rs. 6 per mensem to look after the collection while in transit.	Do do	
128	Two copies of a catalogue and of the books registered in Mysore and Coorg under Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 30th September 1877, were forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, one copy for the India Office, the other for transmission to the British Museum.	29th do	
129	Sixteen copies of the catalogue of books registered in the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg during the quarter ending 30th September 1877, together with a copy of the book mentioned therein, were forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
130	An extract from the catalogue of books registered in Mysore under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending 30th September 1877 giving the particulars of a work the copy-right of which had been secured, was forwarded to the Government of India for entry in the book of registry kept in the Home Office under Act XX of 1847, with an intimation that a copy of each of the books published in the Province during the said quarter was forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for transmission to the British Museum.	Do do	
131	As requested, a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy was returned to the Government of India, with an English translation thereof, and a report of the circumstances in connection with the petitioner's case.	Do do	
132	The contingent bill of the district fund establishment for August and September 1877 amounting to Rs. 15—14—0 was countersigned and forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.—Communicated to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.	Do do	
133	The contingent bill of the Kadur Deputy Commissioner's office for the month of September 1877 amounting to Rs. 8—1—2 was countersigned	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	and forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.—Communicated to Nagar Commissioner.		
134	Twenty copies of the Mysore district fund budget estimates for the year 1877—78 were submitted to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.	29th Oct. 1877.	
135	Copies of the above were distributed to the heads of departments in the Province.	Do do	
136	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was requested to specify the source from which a supplemental estimate amounting to Rs. 125 for lock-spitting on the Sringeri and Sulibele road could be met.	30th do	
137	An estimate amounting to Rs. 471 for repairing the traveller's bungalow at Davangere was returned to the Nagar Commissioner duly sanctioned.	Do do	
138	A bill for Rs. 20 paid for the carriage of the Local Fund Engineers' office records for the month of September 1877, was returned to the Nagar Commissioner, duly sanctioned.	Do do	
139	The detailed valuation estimates of the distillery buildings at Bangalore, submitted by the Executive Engineer, Bangalore-Kolar Division, were accepted as being reasonable and fair, and the Commissioner, Nundydroog, was requested to communicate the details to the owners of the several buildings and obtain their consent thereto.	Do do	
140	Agreeably to instructions, a report was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the effect that no officer, Civil or Military, serving under this Administration had passed the Honor or High Proficiency test in the Arabic and Persian languages during the year ending 31st August 1877.	Do do	
141	The attention of the heads of departments was drawn to the notification of 5th December 1873, directing that examinations in the vernacular languages be held only on the first Mondays in March, July and November in each year.	Do do	
142	As requested, the Government of India in the Home Department were furnished with a specimen copy of each vernacular newspaper published in Mysore and Coorg, together with a statement shewing particulars as to their general character, amount of subscription and extent of circulation.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No. 28.
143	With the view of preventing litter and utilizing waste paper, the heads of departments in the public offices were furnished with wicker work baskets for the purpose of collecting such paper and transferring the same to the Anche Department.	Do do	24th July 1877, Part II, General, No. 165.
144	In reply, the President of the Town Municipal Commission was requested to submit the names of two or three native gentlemen who are conversant with English and can exercise influence in improving Municipal Administration in the Town, and who are willing to undertake the duties of Municipal Commissioners.	Do do	
145	On the recommendation of the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission, the appointment of Mr. Harrison as Sanitary Inspector of the Cantonment on probation for six months, was sanctioned.	Do do	15th Aug. 1877, Part II, General, No. 118.
146	As requested, a paper of questions relative to a missing book packet posted to the address of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, was returned to the Post Master, Bangalore, with the answers duly recorded against each.	Do do	This statement Nos. 109 and 110.
147	The explanation submitted by the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan as to the grant of famine allowances to muzrayi servants, and	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	the circumstances under which the charges for the repairs of buildings were debited to surplus funds, was accepted, and the Commissioner of Ashtagram was asked to revise the muzrayi establishments of the above mentioned districts.		
148	Copies of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings for the month of September 1877 were submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign, Financial, Home and Commerce Departments.	30th Oct. 1877.	
149	A bi-monthly return of stores under provision by the Director General of Stores for India up to 31st August 1877 for the Province of Mysore, was circulated among the heads of departments concerned.	31st do	
150	An indent for forms required by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was forwarded to the Superintendent of the Government Press, for compliance.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, November 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Certain arrangements consequent on the departure of Mr. Marsden, Inspector of Schools, II Circle, on leave, were gazetted and copy sent to the Director of Public Instruction.	4th Oct. 1877.	
2	As recommended by the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a proposal for making over to Miss Anstey, when vacated, the old Taluk Cutcherry at Kolar for temporary occupation as a day school for orphan famine children, on the understanding that, in the event of the building being again required for public purposes, it will be resumed by Government.	17th do	
3	The Superintendent of the Government Press was requested to print 250 copies of the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1876—77 for submission to the Government of India and for local distribution.	19th do	
4	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that a reduction of the fees of the three students under training for the Forest Department in the Upper Division of the School of Engineering and Natural Science could not be made, as, under the terms of the notification forming the school, such reduction could be made only at the completion of the first or combined period of their course.	22nd do	
5	Copies of a letter from the Government of India sanctioning the appointment of 19 additional pupil teachers for the Taluk Vernacular schools in Mysore and the establishment of a Girl's school at Nyamti in the Shimoga District, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, and Director of Public Instruction.	24th do	Vol. for Aug. 1877, Part II, General No. 195.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, November 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of a letter from the Government of India in the Military Department prescribing that "Rifle Green" is to be the color to be worn by all Volunteer Corps in India, was forwarded to the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, for information.	2nd Oct. 1877.	
2	As requested by the Military Assistant, sanction was conveyed to the purchase at a cost of Rs. 682—9—5 of ammunition for the use of the Mysore Infantry.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
3	The appointment of Lieutenant J. Haddock, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, as Captain of No. 2 Company of that Corps, was notified in the local Gazette, and a copy sent to the Commandant.	11th do	
4	The Commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers was requested to furnish a return, for submission to the Government of India, shewing the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and effective volunteers and cadets of the Corps for whom capitation allowance has been passed for the year 1877—78.	Do do	Vol. for June 1877, Part II, Military, No. 3.
5	In view to carrying out the instructions of the Government of India, relative to economizing expenditure in the Province, the Commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers was requested to desist from making any further enrolments in the Corps until further orders.	17th do	
6	An estimate amounting to Rs. 20,787, for constructing Barr lines at Chikmagalur, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, for an expression of his opinion after obtaining the signature of the Executive Engineer to the abstract estimate.	Do do	Vol. for June 1877, Part II, Military, No. 9.
7	The usual return of the Mysore Siledar Horse for the month of September 1877 was forwarded to the Quarter Master General, Fort Saint George.	18th do	
8	The appointment under para 47 of the Volunteer Regulations of Mr. H. E. T. Keelan to be Sub-Lieutenant in the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, *vice* Lieutenant J. Haddock promoted, was notified in the local Gazette, and a copy sent to the Commandant.	26th do	This statement No 3.
9	In reply, the Commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers was requested to state whether the capitation allowance for the Corps drawn in May last was for the preceding year according to regulations or in advance for the current year.	27th do	Vol. for June 1877, Part II, Military No. 3.
10	Approval was conveyed to a return submitted by Commandant shewing numbers enrolled in the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers during the quarter ending 30th September 1877.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, November 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Assistant Superintendent of Police in Bangalore was instructed to forward a daily statement shewing the number of dead bodies picked up in the streets, and the number of sick sent in from the City and Cantonment to the Pettah and Kalpalli Hospitals. Instructions were also issued for the patrolling of the streets of both the Pettah and Cantonment at specified hours to search for feeble and emaciated beggars and transport them to the Pettah Kitchen where they will be fed.	1st Oct. 1877.	
2	On a reference from the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the continuance of the Anekal-Bannergatta road as a relief work.	Do do	
3	A transfer receipt for Rs. 1,470, being the amount of further subscriptions realized in the District of Durbhangha in aid of the Mysore Famine, was forwarded duly endorsed to the President of the Mysore General Relief Committee.	2nd do	
4	The recommendation of the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, that Hospital Assistant Adjoodhia Pradshad of the Bengal Service may be deputed to take charge of the sick in the Sira Hospital, was approved of.	Do do	
5	The 36th provisional relief grant of 28th September having been nearly expended, a further sum of two lakhs of rupees was made available for expenditure.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
6	As requested by the Nundydroog Commissioner, a sum of Rs. 2,34,000 was sanctioned for expenditure on account of feeding kitchens in his Division, till the close of October 1877.	Do do	
	In reply, the Inspector General of Police was informed that it was not practicable to immediately dispense with the services of all the Police officers temporarily employed on Famine Duty, but that they will be relieved from time to time; meanwhile substitutes being entertained in lieu of those specially employed.	Do do	
8	A telegram was despatched to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, asking for the services of 10 more Bengal Officers for Famine Duty.	Do do	
9	The Officer in charge of the Relief Camps at Bangalore was requested to take steps to transfer, gradually the surplus number at the Cleveland Town Kitchen and Hospital to the Binnamangala Camp.	Do do	
10	The Officer in charge of the Relief Camps at Bangalore was requested to report at the end of ten days the measures taken towards reducing the number of patients in the Cleveland Town Relief Hospital, and to confine the relief in that kitchen to the residents of Bangalore, by drifting non-residents to Binnamangala.	Do do	
11	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that, unless certain works for which notifications of sanction were submitted by him	Do do	Vol. for Sep. 1877, Part I, Famine Department, Index Nos.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	have already been begun, and unless they are in conformity with the principles laid down in Circular No. 1 of 14th September 1877, they cannot be sanctioned. He was further directed to instruct the Deputy Commissioner to propose civil relief works in accordance with the requirements of the said circular.		
12	Certain discrepancies were pointed out in the kitchen returns for the week ending 1st September 1877, submitted by the Nagar Commissioner, and an explanation called for.	2nd Oct. 1877.	
13	In reply, Lieutenant Anderson, BO. S. C. on Special Duty, was informed that two tents will be supplied to him on the understanding that one will be returned when required.	Do do	
14	As requested by Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Relief Officer at Nelamangala, instructions were communicated to that officer on the subject of the disposal of the records and establishment of closed kitchens.	Do do	
15	The receipt was acknowledged of a public service transfer receipt for Rs. 1,470 forwarded by the Government of Bengal, being the amount of further subscriptions realized in aid of the Mysore Famine.	Do do	*Vide* this Statement No. 3.
16	With reference to an estimate amounting to Rs. 10,585 submitted by the Nundydroog Commissioner for metalling and gravelling the Attibele-Kadgodi road in the Anekal Taluk, he was informed that the Anekal-Bannergatta already sanctioned, ought to be a sufficient means of employing labor in the taluk, but that if labor overflows, the work may be taken in hand as a temporary measure.	3rd do	
17	In reply, the Commissioner of Ashtagram was informed that the explanation submitted by him relative to the sudden falling off in the numbers on gratuitous relief, was unsatisfactory, and he was asked to report what steps were taken by him to carry out this office order of 8th September 1877, No. 1217.	Do do	
18	A proposal submitted by the Commissioner of Ashtagram was sanctioned, to the effect that the Amildars of certain distressed taluks be relieved of current duties and ordinary magisterial work, to enable them to report fully upon the condition of these taluks, and that Peshkars be temporarily appointed to carry on their work.	Do do	
19	The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was informed that the work on the Sulikere Tank near Maddur was to be opened immediately, and he was instructed to ascertain from the Executive Engineer in charge when and how many laborers he could receive, and then to draft the required number on to the work from the Closepet and Kankanhalli kitchens.	Do do	
20	Certain discrepancies in the kitchen accounts of the Ashtagram Division, for the week ending 4th August 1877, were pointed out to the Commissioner, and an explanation called for.	Do do	
21	In reply, approval was conveyed to the action taken by the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog in providing Brahmans and other high caste people with labor suited to their caste, and to certain others unable to obtain suitable employment, rations of raw grain.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	
22	Certain discrepancies in the kitchen accounts of the Nundydroog Division, for the week ending 4th August 1877, were pointed out to the Commissioner, and an explanation called for.	Do do	
23	Copy of a nominal roll of four medical subordinates posted to Mysore, for famine work, received from the Surgeon General, Bengal, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, for information.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
24	A further allotment of Rs. 100 per mile made by the Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr, for the repair of certain roads, was approved, and he was requested to make over the labor employed on these roads at the earliest possible date to the Executive Engineer.	4th Oct. 1877.	
25	In reply, the arrangements made by the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation, for the employment of the coolies sent to the Hoskote Tank works, were approved, and the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was instructed to send no gangs of laborers to the work except under the personal charge of a superior officer.	Do do	
26	An original report by Lieutenant Fitzgerald on the Dasarhalli kitchen was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore with the remark that it appears necessary to keep up this camp at present, and instructions were also issued to reduce the establishment which is excessive.	5th do	
27	The President of the Municipal Commission, Bangalore, was requested to submit a statement shewing the number of deaths in Bangalore, distinguishing those from starvation from those from other causes, on each day from the 1st August 1877.	Do do	
28	An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,300 for metalling and gravelling the Anekal-Bannergatta road in the Bangalore District was returned to the Nundydroog Commissioner duly sanctioned.	Do do	
29	As requested, the daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved, and those employed on works under Civil Officers and the Public Works Department, respectively, was signalled to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
30	The special famine report of the Province for the week ending 29th September 1877 was submitted to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	6th do	
31	An extract from a memo by the Famine Commissioner dated 4th October 1877 was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, with the remark that Mr. O'Connell, whose labors as a famine officer had been previously commended, has now been found fault with by the Famine Commissioner.	Do do	
32	As requested by the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation, sanction was conveyed to the commencement of the relief works on Yale Mallappa Chetty's tank and on the Hoskote road near Hoskote.	Do do	
33	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the balances remaining unexpended on 30th September 1877, out of grants sanctioned for relief works in his division during 1876—77, should be held in abeyance, pending any further appropriations that may be specially sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.	Do do	
34	As requested by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, sanction was conveyed to the retention, till the accounts of the famine works are closed, of certain temporary establishment entertained in his office.	Do do	Vol. for July 1877, Part II, "General," No. 12.
35	The receipt was acknowledged of a public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 2,216, forwarded by the Government of Bengal, being the amount of subscriptions raised in the Patna District in aid of the Mysore Famine.	Do do	
36	The above transfer receipt was forwarded duly endorsed to the President of the Mysore General Famine Relief Committee.	Do do	
37	A report by Lieutenant Fitzgerald on the closing of the kitchen at Tyamgondal was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore with certain remarks.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
38	Extracts from two reports by Lieutenant Fitzgerald, bringing to notice that certain relief works had not been commenced owing to the want of a cashier, were forwarded to the Chief Engineer, for immediate attention.	6th Oct. 1877.	
39	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that certain municipal relief works, in the estimates for which reductions were to have been made, have been completed, and that no alterations in the estimates are possible now.	8th do	Vol. for Aug. 1877, Part II, "General," No. 42.
40	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 2,703, being the amount of further subscriptions realized in the Districts of Champuram and Saram in aid of the Mysore famine funds, was forwarded duly endorsed to the President of the Central Famine Relief Committee.	Do do	
41	The receipt of the above was duly acknowledged and communicated to the Government of Bengal.	Do do	
42	The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation was requested to state whether the services of Messrs. Peile and Lamb could not be spared at an early date, as they are urgently required by the Famine Department.	Do do	
43	In reply, a telegram stating that Mysore wages for six days include seven days' maintenance, was forwarded to the Personal Assistant to His Excellency the Viceroy.	10th do	
44	The usual weekly season report was signalled to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
45	Five copies of the special famine report of the Province, were forwarded to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India.	Do do	
46	Five do do were forwarded to the Personal Assistant to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.	Do do	
47	Copy of a letter from the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation was forwarded to Lieutenant Des Vœux with a request that he will draft 500 people from Binnamangala camp to Mallapa Chetty's Tank.	Do do	
48	As requested by the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to two bills aggregating Rs. 25—5—4, being the pay of the Hospital Assistants employed in attending the inmates of the Hoskote kitchen.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
49	The arrival at Bangalore of certain Bengal Medical Subordinates for famine duty in Mysore was communicated to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division.	Do do	
50	An original report by Lieutenant Fitzgerald on the closing of the Sondekoppa kitchen was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore with certain remarks.	Do do	
51	The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was requested to explain the discrepancies pointed out in the statement of expenditure incurred in the road side kitchens around Bangalore, for the week ending 29th September 1877.	11th do	
52	The arrival at Bangalore of five Bengal Medical Subordinates for famine duty in the Province was communicated to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division.	Do do	
53	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was requested to state what arrangements had been entered into with the Sub-Engineer in charge of the Ossoor road for the reception of coolies for work on that road, and also what works were going on on the said road.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
54	As requested by the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the appointment of Shek Madar Saib as Hakim of the Mayasandra kitchen on a salary of Rs 10 per mensem — Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division	11th Oct. 1877.	
55	Extract from a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner with the remark that a strong *primâ facie* case had been made out against Chakrapani Rao, late Manager of the Krishnarajpur kitchen, of fraud and misappropriation, and he was requested to consider the propriety of putting the individual upon his trial or of calling upon him for an explanation, before he is allowed to resume his permanent post.	Do	do
56	Copy of a letter from the Executive Engineer, No. 1 Tank Division, was forwarded to Lieutenant Des Vœux on special duty at Bommanmangala, with a request that he will draft 500 more coolies on the 13th and 500 more on the 15th to Mallappa Chetty's Tank.	Do Do	do do
57	In reply, approval was communicated to the Nagar Commissioner on the closing of the Chilur kitchen, and he was requested to submit for the Shimoga and Kadur Districts a list of relief camps to be maintained and enclosed, and of kitchens to be abolished or kept up as rest houses, corresponding with the list drawn up for the Chitaldroog District.	Do	do
58	As requested by the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to an additional grant of Rs 500 for interring paupers in the Shimoga District with certain remarks.	Do	do
59	A telegram was despatched to the Personal Assistant to His Excellency the Viceroy promising to alter the sliding scale of wages in force in Mysore so as to provide for payments being distributed through each day of the week as desired	12th	do
60	As requested by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was conveyed to the appointment of Sira Mohadin Ali, Munshi of the Chiknayakanhalli Sub-Division, as Relief Inspector of the Koratagere Taluk.	Do	do
61	The Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings was informed that, if an estimate in the usual form be submitted for work undertaken by the Department Public Works on the Kanhalli road, it will be sanctioned as a relief work.	Do	do
62	With reference to notifications of sanction for certain relief works by the Tumkur Deputy Commissioner aggregating Rs 2,385, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that, if the works had been put in hand, the sanctions are accepted, if not, they should not be undertaken. Early report called for.	13th	do
63	The special famine report of the Province, for the week ending 6th October 1877 was submitted to C. E. Bernard Esq., Additional Secretary to the Government of India	Do	do
64	A copy of the special famine report of the Province, for the week ending 6th October 1877 was submitted to the Personal Assistant to His Excellency the Viceroy.	15th	do
65	The President of the Bangalore Municipal Commission was requested to explain the cause of the sudden decrease of 200 deaths in the mortality of the Town and Cantonment during the week ending 24th August 1877.	Do	do
66	As requested by the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a charge of Rs. 33—2—0 incurred in getting the condition reports of the Koppa and Lakvalli Taluks by express being met from famine funds, and he was informed that it would be sufficient if the weekly report of the Kadur District reaches this office on Thursdays.	Do	do

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
67	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that it was not intended to impute harsh intentions on the orders issued by him to the Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr relative to the weeding out of all able-bodied paupers from kitchens in view to reducing outlay in feeding establishments, but that a general order of the nature issued by him might occasion distress, and he was therefore requested to explain the order to the Deputy Commissioner in the sense of his letter now under reply.	15th Oct. 1877.	
68	The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was requested to take steps for at once transferring the Vadgenhalli-Sidlagatta road to Mr. Clementson of the Department Public Works who is reported to be ready to take over charge.—Communicated to Executive Engineer, No. 1 Tank Division.	Do do	
69	As requested by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, sanction was conveyed to the appointment of substitutes for the Gumastas and Peons allotted to certain famine officers out of the existing revenue establishment, the charge being debitable to the famine accounts.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	16th do	
70	Copy of a letter from the Surgeon General, Bengal, intimating the deputation of Assistant Surgeon Solita Mohen Sen for employment on famine duty in this Province, was communicated to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division.	Do do	
71	On a report by the Chief Engineer, the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner was requested to explain why no action was taken by the civil authorities to send laborers to the Bladkhan tank, and to take immediate steps to do so.	Do do	
72	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that, as there is no evidence of any grievance on the part of the grain dealers of Bangalore, it is unnecessary to take any further action on the subject of the alleged monopoly of railway waggons.	Do do	
73	Certain discrepancies in the kitchen accounts submitted by the Ashtagram Commissioner for the week ending 11th August 1877 were pointed out and explanation called for.	Do do	
74	The Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces was requested to allow Major Maynard of the Oudh Police to come to Mysore for famine duty.	Do do	
75	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to recover the sum of Rs. 100 advanced to Assistant Surgeon Munna Lal, and credit the amount to Her Majesty's Treasury.	Do do	
76	Copy of a letter from the Surgeon General, Bengal, intimating the deputation of three Assistant Apothecaries for famine duty in Mysore was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division.	Do do	
77	The last pay certificate of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Mugrudin, Bengal Medical service, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General for delivery to that individual.	Do do	
78	An application from the Pastor of the Methodist, Episcopal Church at Bangalore, for the grant of a piece of land for the erection of sheds for famine orphans, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner for report as to whether the site applied for belongs to the Madras or Mysore Government.	Do do	
79	The arrival of three Assistant Apothecaries at Bangalore for famine duty was communicated to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
80	As requested by the Inspector General of Police, sanction was conveyed to the temporary entertainment of one Superintendent and three men at a monthly cost of Rs. 43 to regulate the grain traffic at the Bangalore Railway Station.	16th Oct. 1877.	
81	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that intimation would be given as soon as the Department Public Works is able to receive laborers on a relief work supervised by that Department, but that as to civil relief works, proposals must be submitted by him and the Deputy Commissioners, the latter officers being held responsible for finding work to which paupers may be sent.	Do do	
82	Certain famine relief officers in the Bangalore District were requested to send their addresses to the Anche Bakshi, so that no delay may occur in the transmission of orders to them.	Do do	
83	The Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to explain certain further discrepancies in the famine accounts submitted by him.	Do do	
84	As requested by the Inspector General of Police, sanction was conveyed to the retention, till the end of the calendar year, of the temporary police force sanctioned for the Binnamangala camp, and the Town and Cantonment relief kitchens, the charge being debitable to famine funds.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
85	The provisional 38th lakh grant of 29th September 1877 having been nearly exhausted, another lakh of rupees was made available for relief expenditure.	Do do	
86	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that in the present reduced state of the kitchen at Túmkúr, sanction could not be accorded to an increase of allowance to Mr. Thomson, the Superintendent of the kitchen.	Do do	
87	The 39th lakh provisional relief grant of 12th October 1877 having been nearly expended, another lakh of rupees was made available for expenditure.	Do do	
88	As requested by the Nagar Commissioner, a further grant of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned for expenditure on gratuitous relief in the Chitaldroog District.	Do do	
89	Mr. Venkat Rao, Attache, employed on famine duty at Sompur, was directed to proceed to Túmkúr and report himself to the Deputy Commissioner of that District.	Do do	
90	A telegram was despatched to the Personal Assistant to His Excellency the Viceroy intimating that a takavi advance of Rs. 2,500 per taluk had been sanctioned.	17th do	
91	The 40th lakh provisional relief grant of 13th October 1877 having been nearly expended, another lakh of rupees was made available for famine expenditure.	18th do	
92	The last pay certificate of Munna Lal, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal, on famine duty, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for delivery to that officer.	Do do	
93	In reply, the Superintendent of Telegraphs was informed (through the Commissioner, Ashtagram) that, as the weather telegrams despatched from Mysore now number only 2, they ought to take precedence of ordinary private telegrams.	Do do	
94	As requested by the officer in charge of the Bangalore Relief Camps, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was allotted for the payment of grain bills, &c., during October 1877.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
95	As requested by the Ashtagram Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a further grant of Rs. 30,000 for expenditure on gratuitous relief in the Hassan District up to the end of November 1877.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	18th Oct. 1877.	
96	As requested by the President of the Central Famine Relief Committee, sanction was conveyed to a further grant of Rs. 11,056—12—11 to adjust bills up to date.	Do do	
97	As requested by the Nundydroog Commissioner, a notification of sanction for repairing the Chadalpur tank was cancelled.	Do do	
98	The retention of the temporary establishment sanctioned for Lieutenant Mac Intire was authorized as long as that officer remains detached on famine duty.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
99	The Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was requested to make early arrangements for deputing a medical subordinate to the Mysore Water Supply Works.	Do do	
100	The Chief Engineer was requested to re-place the services of Lieutenant Anderson, no. s. c. at the disposal of the Famine Department for employment in the administration of relief in the Town of Bangalore.	Do do	
101	In supersession of previous instructions, Mr. Venkat Rao, Attache, was directed to report himself to the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar. Mr. Madaiya, Attache, was also deputed to Kolar for famine duty.	Do do	This statement No. 89
102	The special famine report of the Mysore Province for the week ending 13th October 1877 was submitted to the Personal Assistant to His Excellency the Viceroy.	Do do	
103	Copy of a letter from the Chief Engineer was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, with a request that Mr. Attache Madaiya may be relieved and sent to Kolar for famine duty, as soon as the services of Mr. Maclean, Supervisor, Public Works Department, are made available by that Department. Instructions were accordingly issued placing Mr. Maclean's services at the disposal of the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner.	23rd do	
104	The arrival at Bangalore of Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Holdsworth, Bengal Infantry, for employment on special famine duty, was gazetted.	Do do	
105	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 80—2—8, being the amount of further subscriptions realized in the Durbhanga District in aid of the Mysore famine, was forwarded duly endorsed to the President of the General Famine Relief Committee at Bangalore. The receipt of the above from the Government of Bengal was duly acknowledged.	Do do	
106	Lieutenant Anderson, no. s. c. whose services were replaced at the disposal of the Famine Department by the Chief Engineer, was deputed with certain instructions to assist the Superintendent of Police in clearing the streets of sick, beggars, wanderers and persons in need of assistance.—Communicated to the officers concerned.	24th do	
107	The services of Captain J. Grant, no. s. c., were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, for employment on special famine duty.—Gazetted and copies sent to the officers concerned.	Do do	
108	In reply, the Chief Engineer was informed that an Assistant Apothecary had been deputed for duty at the Mysore Water Supply Works.	Do do	
109	In reply, the Officer in charge of relief camps was informed that there appeared to be no reasons for increasing the allowances of certain subordinates attached to the Binnamangala Camp.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
110	With reference to two notifications of sanction, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that, if the works therein referred to had actually been begun, the sanctions are accepted, if not commenced, that they should not be undertaken now.	24th Oct. 1877.	
111	The Government of the North-Western Provinces were asked to place the services of Major Maynard of the Oudh Police, at the disposal of this Government for employment on special famine duty.	Do do	
112	As requested by the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a further grant of Rs. 10,000 for expenditure on gratuitous relief in the Shimoga District.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
113	The Civil Surgeon, Ashtagram was requested to explain the cause of the high rate of mortality in the relief hospital at Hinkal during the week ending 13th October 1877.	25th do	
114	Copy of a letter from the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings, intimating the appointment of Mr. Smith to the medical charge of the hospital attached to the relief camp at Kengeri, was forwarded to the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner with instructions to stop the weak and sickly people at that station and prevent them from coming into Bangalore.	26th do	
115	Copy of a letter from the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner regarding the proposed transfer of some paupers from the Bangalore to the Hoskote camp was forwarded to the officer in charge of relief camps at Bangalore.	27th do	
116	With reference to a notification of sanction for clearing the Gajagonda at the foot of the Devarayadurga hill, Túmkúr Taluk, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that, if the work had already been begun, sanction was accepted, but if not that the work should not be undertaken.	Do do	
117	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was informed that closed camps are being formed at points around Bangalore, and that the officer in charge of relief camps and the police have received instructions to draft sick and infirm paupers to these camps. He was further requested to consult the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner about the hospital requirements of these camps.	Do do	
118	The special famine report of the Province for the week ending 20th October 1877 was submitted to the Personal Assistant to His Excellency the Viceroy.	Do do	
119	Copy of the Chief Engineer's report on Mallappa Chetty's tank and the adjoining road, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, with instructions deputing Lieutenant Des Veaux to take charge of the works in addition to his other duties.	29th do	
120	A discrepancy in the report on civil relief works in the Bangalore District for the week ending 13th October 1877 was pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner, and instructions issued to explain such discrepancies in a foot note.	Do do	
121	The Surgeon to the Commission was informed that the reports submitted by him on the sanitary condition of certain kitchens in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts, shewed a satisfactory and marked improvement in the state of the said camps.	Do do	
122	The receipt was acknowledged of a public service transfer receipt for Rs. 25 forwarded by the Government of Bengal, being the amount of further subscriptions raised in the district of Durbhanga in aid of the Mysore	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	famine. The transfer receipt was forwarded duly endorsed to the President of the Central Famine Relief Committee.		
123	Copy of a letter from the Assistant Engineer, Hoskote Range, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District with a request that arrangements be made for immediately transferring the Vadgenhalli road to the Public Works Department.	29th do	
124	With reference to certain notifications of sanction debitable to the famine relief grant of the Kadur District, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that, if the works in question had been begun, the sanctions were accepted, if not commenced, they should not be undertaken.	Do do	
125	The posting of Captain J. Conran to the Kadur District for famine duty was gazetted and copies sent to the officers concerned.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, November 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

COORG PROVINCE,

OCTOBER, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
REV. AG. & COM.—*Nil.*
FINANCIAL.—*Nil.*
GENERAL.—*Nil.*
EDUCATIONAL.

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1877.

PART I.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*The Coorg Educational Budget for* 1878—79. Reviewing the same, and submitting revised copy of —to the Comptroller General, Calcutta.	No. 465—28, dated 22nd Oct. 1877.	...	...	1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Educational Department, 22nd October 1877.

READ—

Letter No. 2475, dated 2nd October 1877, from the Director of Public Instruction.

No. 465—FINL. 28, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND OCTOBER 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—With the foregoing letter, the Director of Public Instruction submits the Educational Budget Estimates of the Province of Coorg, for the year 1878—79.

2. The proposed expenditure amounts to Rs. 25,800 as compared with Rs. 22,000, sanctioned for the current official year. The increase is on account of the following items :—

		Rs.
(*a*)	Travelling allowance to the Inspector of Schools, whose appointment was sanctioned in Government of India's (Home Department) No. 82, dated 28th March 1877	500
(*b*)	The formation of a new middle class Anglo-vernacular school at Kodlipet to complete the number sanctioned in Government of India's No. 24, dated 12th January 1872, para 8 ..	300
(*c*)	Petty repairs to school buildings	500
(*d*)	Special grant required for raising the existing number of elementary schools from 47 to 74, the maximum fixed by the Government of India, the plough tax receipts being insufficient to meet the charge	2,500
	Total . . .	3,800

3. The Chief Commissioner sanctions the increase proposed under the first two heads, and in regard to the third item observes that the necessity for the provision has not been shewn, and that all trifling repairs should be carried out by the people. The item is therefore disallowed.

4. With reference to the last item of increase, Mr. Saunders remarks that, though the extension of primary education in Coorg has been authorized by the Government of India, in connection with the appointment of an Inspector of Schools for the Province, the measure must clearly be made subsidiary to the provision of the necessary funds by local taxation and not from provincial grants, as well as to the consideration that every addition to the number of Nad schools should be contingent on its meeting a well ascertained want. A large multiplication in the number of these schools, which it is proposed to raise from 47 to 74, would be fatal to efficiency and success. The matter will be separately considered in passing orders on the plough tax (educational cess) budget : but the Chief Commissioner would disallow item (*d*) on no other ground than that the terms of para 18 of Mr. Howell's letter No. 24 of 12th January 1872 evidently contemplated an assignment from provincial funds only if an equal sum was raised by local contributions. It is probable that this object may be attained by the substitution of a local cess for the plough tax ; a measure which is under consideration.

5. The budget estimates with the modifications above stated are sanctioned.

6. Ordered that a copy of these Proceedings be communicated to the Comptroller General, together with a copy of budget as now revised.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copies of certain correspondence regarding the transfer of prisoners from the Mercara Jail to the Temporary Jail at Fraserpet were communicated to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, and the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.	6th Oct. 1877.	15th Sept. 1877.
2	Copies of Government of India letter No. 16—1559, dated 10th October 1877 on the subject of granting probates and letters of administration, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner and to the Superintendent of Coorg, for information.	25th do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, November 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply to his letter No 65, dated 29th June 1877, it was reported to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, that the octroi collections are farmed out in Coorg, and that as no accounts of the articles imported have hitherto been kept either by the municipality or the contractors, the information required in the prescribed Form No. III, is not available for the past three years.	2nd Oct. 1877	
2	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to direct the octroi contractors to furnish hereafter the particulars required by the Government of India.	Do do	
3	The Superintendent of Coorg having submitted for sanction 42 bills for the refund of coffee assessment amounting to Rs. 2,888—3—7, it was observed that the difference between the estimated and surveyed area of estate No. 3286 was very great, being so much as 100·87 acres, and an explanation was therefore called for. The other bills, amounting to Rs. 1,693—7—1, were returned duly sanctioned.	9th do	
4	The attention of the Superintendent of Coorg was drawn to this office No. 310—47, dated 27th July 1877, calling for a statement shewing in detail the estimated value of the lands and timber made over to Mr. F. Mangles in exchange for those relinquished by that gentleman in British Burma.	26th do	Part II. B, R. A. & C, No. 6, dated 27th July 1877.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, November 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	It was reported to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, that no pensions or gratuities were granted in Coorg during the quarter ended 30th September 1877.	8th Oct. 1877.	
2	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to forward a statement, shewing the famine allowance paid to Government servants in Coorg for the quarter ending 30th September 1877.	17th do	
3	Certain correspondence to and from the Government of India, regarding a provision of Rs. 5,000 being made in the Coorg Budget Estimates of each year for advances under the Land Improvement Act, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
4	The explanation submitted by the Superintendent of Coorg regarding the rate for metalling ruts in the main street of the Mercara main street, was accepted.	18th do	
5	A statement shewing the difference between the accounts received from the Comptroller General and those submitted by the Superintendent of Coorg in regard to the receipts of the Coorg Province for the quarter ending 31st December 1876, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg for explanation.—Copy to the Comptroller General for information.	29th do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, November 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The monthly register of effective and non-effective officers employed in the Coorg Proivnce, with proportionate return and blank statement of vacancies for the month of September 1877, was forwarded to the Home Secretary.	1st Oct. 1877.	
2	The Superintendent, Madras Revenue Survey, was requested to report whether the entry regarding the area of Coorg, as given in appendix D. of the annual report in the Coorg survey operations for 1876—77, may be accepted as correct.	2nd do	
3	Notification of Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Thomson having assumed charge of the Superintendent's office and Coorg Treasury from Captain E. Shaw, Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, on the forenoon of the 27th September 1877, was gazetted.	3rd do	
4	Copy of the above notification, with copy of the cash balance statement furnished by the Superintendent of Coorg, forwarded to the Comptroller General, Calcutta.	Do do	
5	The title deeds of certain estates were returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, duly signed by the Chief Commissioner.	4th do	
6	The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Madras, was requested to forward the survey plans of certain coffee estates denoted.	Do do	
7	The title deeds of three coffee estates, Nos. 397—1290, 398—2112, and 399—4234, were returned to the Superintendent of Coorg duly signed.	Do do	
8	Certain "Resolutions" passed at a general meeting of the Coorg Planters' Association, on the subject of the annexation of Coorg to the Madras Presidency, were forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; and the President, Coorg Planters' Association, was informed accordingly.	Do do	
9	The quarterly gradation list of officers serving in the Mysore and Coorg Commissions, corrected up to the 30th September 1877, was submitted to the Home Secretary.	6th do	
10	Copy of a petition addressed to the Chief Commissioner by the "representative head men of the 24 nads and 5 towns" in Coorg, on the subject of the annexation of Coorg, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	9th do	
11	Title deed No. 400—4226 was returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, duly signed by the Chief Commissioner.	10th do	
12	The receipt of ten lithographed copies of the map of coffee estate No. 4226 was acknowledged to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Madras.	Do do	
13	In reply, the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, was informed that the area of Coorg, as computed at present by the topographical survey in progress, may be approximately fixed at 1,580 square miles.	25th do	*Vide* statement No. 2. above.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, November 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 240, dated 3rd instant, forwarding copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, relative to a revision of the Educational Department in Coorg, was furnished to the Director of Public Instruction for information.	17th Oct. 1877.	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, November 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.